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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Manufacturers Take Hold
Delbos 'Twixt Two Fires
Ickes Denounces Fascism

¶ **Manufacturers' Labor Day**—The National Association of Manufacturers wrestles for three days with American business problems and concludes its repertoire of government and industrial holds with a half-nelson on employer-employee relationship. Some 600 industrialists remain for the closing "Labor Day" discussions, much of which will remain secret. A labor management platform, however, already has been adopted. It includes the right of employers to hire whom they please, the right of labor to bargain collectively, the right of both to organize for mutual advantage, to consult freely with each other, the elimination of coercive methods, the upholding of the right of free decision and advancement of mutual interests, the right of employers to refuse to deal with organizations striking illegally, the adoption of the merit system in employment, and the establishment of responsibility for commitments both on the part of management and labor. In addition to this "working plan," the manufacturers' association adopts a "Platform for 1938" which embraces a call to citizens to discourage laws and tendencies reversing "a century's trend of improved living standards." • The manufacturers seem to feel they have the recipe for America's social ills. The Government thinks it has the recipe. But neither recipe is likely to work smoothly until stirred well with the Golden Rule.

* * *

¶ **Delbos in Roumania** — The Foreign Minister, making his rounds of European capitals in the interest of conciliatory stability, finds himself a shuttlecock tossed by the battledores of Roumania's Government party and its National Peasant Party. The situation is this: If the Government stages a friendly demonstration the "Peasants" won't attend. If the "Peasants" wish to lionize the visitor the "Governments" will stay away. So the French legation steps into the court, offers in effect to referee. It arranges two receptions for M. Delbos—one to which the Opposition is invited, the other to which the "Governments" receive invitations. Delbos' visit thus loses some of its fire, but the occasion discloses the strategy of the National Peasant Party. It evidently intends to continue boycotting every governmental act. • Some of M. Delbos' supply of conciliation may have to be used in Roumania's internal affairs, before Roumania's conciliatory tendencies may be utilized in European affairs.

* * *

¶ **Allenby's Anniversary** — Twenty years ago in Palestine the Turks were fleeing before British, French and Italian troops led by tall, khaki-clad General Allenby. But their sweeping bayonets left a conflict, growing from the national ambitions of Arabs and Jews. Under mandate of the League, the British flag was raised over Palestine and British colonial expertness was brought to bear on the problem. Out of its experience Great Britain now proposes a division of the Holy Land, both Jews and Arabs to be offered their own small mandate area. The plan still pends, and the population still contends. So Sir Charles Tegart, doughty douser of terrorism in India, arrives in Jerusalem on the 20th anniversary of Allenby's triumphal entry, to take up reorganization of the Palestinian police. • He'll be the apex of a wedge to separate dissident Arabs and Jews.

* * *

¶ **Rome Qui Vive**—Saturday night, before the Palazzo Venezia, Premier Mussolini's official residence, vast crowds will gather, mill, wait with upturned faces, watching for a movement on the balcony, awaiting the latest dicta of Il Duce. Dramatic the scene and the occasion, for it marks another extraordinary session of the Fascist Grand Council. Italy's fate and other people's may be swayed by the announcement. So questions fly about Rome. Is Italy to withdraw from the League? Is the present Chamber of Deputies to be substituted by a Corporative Chamber? Is a new foreign policy to be outlined? Grave implications surround each question. In Rome the people prepare to revel in the consummate dramatism of one of Europe's most deft stage managers. • Is it to be melodrama or tragedy?

* * *

¶ **Fascist Warning** — Secretary Ickes adds his voice to the cry of "'Ware Fascism!" It's the men who pretend that they would save us from dreadful communism, he charges, who would superimpose upon America an equally dreadful fascism. Secretary Ickes is introduced to the American Civil Liberties Union by William Allen White, Kansas publisher, who calls him the "Sir Galahad of the underdog in this, our national dog pound." So Secretary Ickes continues to bark: "Every candidate for office in America who lacks a real issue proceeds to shout communism. . . . It doesn't require much intelligence to see that such communism may become a wooden horse hiding ruthless fascism so that it may enter the shrine of liberty." • Ah, but the only kind of man likely to be misled by any dictatorial ideology is the man without ideals of his own.

In the Boston Section:

- Washington sees New England a barometer for weighing extent of current depression.
- Shipping men question new ships at low cost so long as labor problems continue.
- Move foreseen to run Buckley as Lieutenant Governor with Hurley next time.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Strategic Benefit Seen for Italy In Work in Albania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—A 10-year report of Italian economic penetration of Albania has been published here by SVEA, the company formed for the purpose in 1925. The company did not begin work in King Zog's little state on the Adriatic coast until 1926 when an Italian loan for 70,000,000 gold francs (about $13,300,000) was launched.

Up to the end of 1935, the SVEA has spent in Albania, it now reports to its shareholders, a total of 55,900,000 gold francs (about $10,500,000). Officially, this money has been used for the economic development of the country. But all the work accomplished in Albania would appear to be extremely useful for Italian strategic purposes, in case some day a conflict did arise on the Balkan peninsula and Italy had to use Albania as a base for military operations.

Transportation Work

The activity of the SVEA, as the report of its management says, has been limited to public works of a determined scope. The company has been engaged in the past 10 years in building roads and bridges, in digging the harbor of Durazzo and several other ports on the Adriatic, in making dams and canals and in providing the kingdom with military barracks, palaces, hospitals, prisons and useful buildings. By far the heaviest sums have been spent on roads as the country was practically without them when the Italian occupation began. The cost of road work proved to be much higher than had been at first anticipated.

Out of the 62,700,000 francs the SVEA raised by loan, more than half—33,700,000 have been used to provide Albania with a road net which could apparently stand the needs of a very heavy traffic.

Italian labor and capital have built a highway to connect the Adriatic coast at Durazzo and Alessio to the Yugoslav frontier at Dibra and the Ocrida lake, where a Yugoslav railway starts in the direction of Uskub. Communications along the coast have been improved and provided with strong bridges. The total number of bridges built by Italy in Albania so far is 1100.

Harbor Work Stressed

The report says that the road work has only begun and it will have to be completed in the next few years by a highway running from north to south of the country, along the Yugoslav frontier.

The original plan of joining Tirana, the Albanian capital, with

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Kennedy to Go To London As Envoy of U. S.

Roosevelt Selects Ablest Negotiator to Push Economic Accord

Key to Recovery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—To fill what he regards as a key link in the chain of world economic and political recovery, President Roosevelt has decided to send to the Court of St. James's the man he regards as his ablest economic adviser and shrewdest negotiator, Joseph P. Kennedy of Boston.

Mr. Kennedy, if he is accepted as persona grata by the British Government, intends to take up his post in January. The present Ambassador, Robert Worth Bingham of Louisville, Ky., is now in the United States, but is expected to return to London to pay his goodby calls. His resignation is in the President's hands.

The story-book career of "Joe" Kennedy—he made his millions in the movie business while still in his twenties—is thus to be capped by the most honorific diplomatic post in the American service. But there is far more than the bestowal of another honor in the present situation.

President Roosevelt and Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, strongly hold the view that relations between Great Britain and the United States are vital to world stabilization, and at present their most important phase is the conclusion of the Anglo-American trade agreement.

Handles "Tough" Jobs

While both governments have agreed to proceed to negotiation of the agreement, much remains to be done in reaching a final understanding. It is particularly important that the American Ambassador in London should be the ablest possible negotiator, a man possessing President Roosevelt's fullest confidence, and a knowledge of economic affairs.

Mr. Kennedy is an Irishman, which means that he knows how to negotiate. His business career has been spectacularly successful. He has handled tough jobs for the Roosevelt Administration since 1934, when he was the first chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and later as chairman of the Maritime Commission, which post he will resign to go to London.

But President Roosevelt knows Mr. Kennedy's special aptitudes for a difficult job from the wartime period. Mr. Kennedy was then assistant general manager of the Fore River (Mass.) plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, and Mr. Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy. They negotiated—and sometimes fought—back and forth. On one occasion, Mr. Roosevelt sent a detachment of sailors from the Boston Navy Yard to get possession of a ship that Mr. Kennedy—for reasons of his own—was unwilling to give up.

Close Personal Ties

Since then, the two men have had highest respect for one another, and during the 1936 campaign Mr. Kennedy published a book "I'm for Roosevelt." He came to be probably the most important business man who still supported the present Chief Executive.

In that capacity, Mr. Kennedy was and is the most useful link between the Administration and the business community. That President Roosevelt is willing to spare him from this valuable role at the present moment,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 2)

Congress Compromises—On Potatoes

© Harris & Ewing

Ralph O. Brewster, Maine Representative — William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House — Compton I. White, Idaho Representative — Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—The great legislative controversy about the potency of potatoes resulted in a political compromise yesterday.

Idahoans had said their potatoes were the best.

The men from Maine called theirs supreme.

After eating both kinds of potatoes in the Speaker's dining room, a jury of four officials couldn't reach a verdict. In fact, it didn't look as if they were trying. They turned in blank votes.

While movie and still cameras clicked and microphones picked up the proceedings, everyone who could crowd into the big room put in a plug for something.

The judges were: Delegate Anthony J. Dimond, from Alaska, Delegate Samuel W. King, from Hawaii, Commissioner Santiago Iglesias, of Puerto Rico, and Carding T. Elbo, secretary to Commissioner Quentin Paredes, of the Philippines.

"It was a raw decision," said Maine's representative Ralph O. Brewster, "anybody ought to be able to tell those potatoes from Aroostook were best."

"Idaho's are the best in the world," rejoined Idaho's Representative D. Worth Clark.

Millikan Defends Inventions; Hooton Assails Machine Age

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Natural science and invention have not increased unemployment or brought more war, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, head of the California Institute of Technology, declared at the University of Cincinnati Dec. 7.

"For a period of confused thinking like the present it is inevitable that science, like everything else good and bad, should be subject to attack," said Dr. Millikan. "Science is charged with creating unemployment, with giving control over nature to beings unable to control themselves and with stimulating war."

United States statistics show that the percentage of the population "gainfully employed" has steadily increased during the last 50 years when science has been most rapidly applied, the professor pointed out.

"During this same period, the real wages or buying power of the average American worker, his unemployment allowed for, too, have increased by more than 30 per cent," asserted Dr. Millikan. "These statistics show further that the well-being, as measured by real wages, of the forgotten man, the unskilled workman, in the United States is from two to three times that of the average European worker. The chief reason for this is found in the greater use of power machines in this country than abroad."

In refutation of the accusations that natural science has stimulated war and made it more horrible, Dr. Millikan called attention to the horrors of wars as far back as Biblical times, and referred particularly to the War of the Reformation, that destroyed two thirds of the German population.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—The Inventor and the "progress" of material science is chiefly to blame for the situation in which the world finds itself today, in the opinion of Dr. Earnest Albert Hooton, professor of anthropology and curator of Peabody Museum at Harvard University. Meanwhile, the machine has forged ahead of cultural development and social progress has lagged, he declared in an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers at the Astor Hotel here last night.

"There can be no doubt that modern mechanical science is partly responsible for the diversion of human evolution into smoothly engineered highways upon which we are coasting recklessly down hill," Dr. Hooton said. ". . . At first, mechanical science merely devised tools which would utilize more efficiently the supply of human energy convertible into work. . . . The mischief began when mechanical genius began to contrive tools which facilitated the performance of work with little or no cerebral exertion. In the conversion of new products, the individual was allowed not only to stop sweating, but also to stop thinking. While he did work with tools requiring a minimum expenditure of physical energy, his brain went on a vacation.

"The industrial age involves an elaborate social structure with a minute division of labor. The object of this organization is the mass production of material culture with the supposed purpose of furnishing cheaply to most of mankind things which will make life easier and happier. The idea of proper distribution of invented products, has, to a great extent, been realized. . . ."

Dr. Hooton finds, as a result that the workers are "human cogs" whose working hours "are spent in performing with precision and rapidly a short series of skilled movements which become more or less automatic, but still require attention."

Japanese Demand For Capitulation Sent to Nanking

SHANGHAI, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Japanese command issued an ultimatum today demanding the surrender of China's abandoned capital, Nanking, by noon Friday (11 p. m. Thursday, E. S. T.).

Japanese aerial attackers pounded the capital all day, but tonight Chinese still held positions around the city. Chinese defense artillery hammered steadily at the Japanese closing in from the south and southeast. Thus far the Japanese have been able to bring only their lightest artillery into play against the capital defenses.

Secretary George Atcheson Jr., with the three remaining members of the American Embassy staff, yesterday boarded the gunboat Panay after doing what they could to evacuate Americans, protect their property and provide maximum safety and comfort for those Americans intending to remain in the city.

In order to continue safeguarding American interests Mr. Atcheson and his assistants are to come ashore daily until egress from the city is blocked by closing of the wall gates.

The British and German embassies are following a similar procedure.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Business Proposes To Go Ahead If Let Alone by New Deal

Brookings Report Urges Undistributed Profits Tax Repeal

Bases Conclusions On Survey of Field

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—The drive to repeal the undistributed profits tax now has behind it an extensive and detailed report recommending outright repeal, prepared by the Brookings Institution on the basis of the balance sheets of 1560 corporations.

This impressive testimony adds to the political impetus already gained against the tax, which—on the basis of present statements and speeches of business leaders—is the prime cause of their present difficulties. The House Ways and Means Tax Subcommittee is now working on methods of revision and repeal. Legislative experts have been drafting a substitute bill to ease the strain on corporations.

Meantime, new interpretations of the economic situation come daily from prominent sources. Yesterday Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and a close adviser of President Roosevelt, told the Senate Banking and Currency Committee that the budget for 1938-39 could not be balanced unless business picks up.

He said that a "lack of balance" between prices and wages was responsible for the present recession, and that prices were not "too high" in spring of 1937, but that some were out of line with others.

Wages Higher Than in '29

Hourly wages of organized labor, he said, were from 25 to 100 per cent higher than the 1929 levels, and that as organization of labor got stronger they were likely to go higher still. "But I see no prospect of modifying that," he said. "Everybody would be better off, however, if wages and prices could be adjusted quickly."

Just to complete the circle of official views, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois told the Senate that the recession was the result of a conspiracy of "speculators and tricksters," determined to "undermine their nation and destroy the standing of the Republic before the world."

The Brookings report, prepared by Dr. M. Slade Kendrick of Cornell University, results from 3600 questionnaires sent out to corporations by Senator Frederick Steiwer (R) of Oregon. Corporations numbering 1560 replied. Their detailed statements are given in part in an appendix.

Unequivocally, the investigators reported of the surplus tax that "equitable and effective application to the complex and varied pattern of American industry is impossible." They pointed out that profits for some businesses remain stable throughout successive years, while others fluctuate widely between losses and gains. Thus, unless losses in prior years are taken into ac-

Says Further Progress in U. S. Rests on Free Private Initiative

Asks Same Rights That Labor Enjoys

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—In virtually the first authoritative utterance of organized business since the current recession gripped the United States, the Congress of American Industry meeting here adopted a 'platform for American industry for 1938," in which the resumption of progress was made dependent upon the restoration of economic controls to free competitive enterprise, and the limitation of federal activities to regulation of social abuses.

The Congress then turned to a program on labor relations today, headed by Ernest T. Weir, chairman of National Steel Corporation, who demanded amendment of the Wagner Labor Act, government protection of "the right to work," a compulsory vote of all workers in a plant prior to a strike and union legal responsibility equal to that of corporations.

A new phase of business temper toward the New Deal was manifested by the Congress as it put forward its platform, backed by the weight of 5000 members of the National Association of Manufacturers, which sponsored the meeting and represents the largest employing group in the nation.

It was not the temper of confusion and denunciation characteristic of the first years, nor was it the temper of the contrite self-analysis so noticeable last year. It was primarily a bargaining temper—an attitude that the present recession had placed business in a new and strong bargaining position, because it reveals, industry believes, the dependence of the nation upon business and the mistake of legislation that restricts its enterprise.

Against this altered temper the present platform for industry is more understandable. Concessions are demanded in the field of government policies and labor relations, but in the bargaining manner, industry promises new wealth from the fruits of technological research and certain concessions of its own in the direction of fair trade practices and in measures to alleviate depressions. Industry disclaims, however, any responsibility for having caused major depressions, asserting that they issue either from wars or from government policies.

For Private Initiative

While the platform adopted yesterday makes continued progress of the American people depend upon eight points, its chief concern is palpably that of freeing industry from federal controls and labor strictures.

It asks that private initiative be encouraged.

That "sound industrial practices by industry" be extended and maintained.

That "equitable employment relations throughout industry be promoted.

That broader markets be created.

That "constructive efforts to alleviate depressions be taken."

That "sound government policies "be pursued.

That business and agriculture co-operate.

That peace be maintained.

The platform reduced the Government's role in preventing depressions to the promotion of "constructive international policies" and the "encouragement of private industrial production and employment."

In the realm of labor relations, which have preoccupied this meeting more than the tax issue, industry demanded the open shop, the right of employees to obtain and hold jobs regardless of their affiliation or non-affiliation with a union, and the right of employers to hire, promote and discharge workers solely on the basis of merit.

Two Pertinent Points

Two points in the association's labor policy are regarded as having special potential implications. One asserts industry's right to bargain collectively without being obligated to reach an agreement. It was this "right" that played a paramount part in the strike of Little Steel, and which represents to labor a major loophole in the Wagner law, which is not explicit on this point.

The other point claims "the right of employees and employers to form organizations for their own mutual advantage." Some labor leaders have already criticized this provision as laying the basis for the return of the company union, since, according to them, a joint labor-employer group would inevitably be dominated by the employer.

From government, industry wants the abandonment of all federal controls over prices, hours and wages. Basically the platform urges that government revert to the function conceived for it under laissez faire, restricting its activities to "regulation to prevent abuses inimical to the public interest." However, it approved federal legislation to support state child labor laws and approved state legislation to abolish sweatshops.

Salient excerpts from the text of the platform adopted by the Congress of Industry: Financial Page.

Intimate Message From Washington

U. S. Ambassadors Have to Count Pennies While a Senator Even Gets Free Shaves—British System Is Different

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Dec. 9

A British member of Parliament is paid $2000 a year (£400) while a member of Congress gets $10,000.

On the other hand, the British Chancellor of the Exchequer gets $25,000 a year, while the equivalent American Secretary of the Treasury gets only $15,000.

These figures are symptomatic. The British pay their important career executives a higher compensation, in wage or prestige, than the Americans, while their legislators are held in a relatively modest financial estimate.

It has sometimes seemed, and particularly in surveying a session of Congress snarled with uncompleted legislation, that too high a monetary value is placed on the men who make laws, and too low on those who carry them out. The discrepancy may be examined more closely in the field of foreign service. Nearly everybody agrees today that the United States has starved its diplomats so that, for example, only rich men can take the post of ambassadors. Mr. Dodds, who has just resigned at Berlin, is quoted as saying he would need $50,000 to maintain the post socially. Actually, top rank ambassadors get $17,500 salaries. Division chiefs in the State Department get only $8000. It is true an ambassador gets a modest $3000 housing allowance, but only if there is no embassy, and his upper limit on entertainment expense is $4800, strictly checked by vouchers. Contrasted with this, the British Ambassador in Paris in 1932 got $70,000 in salary and allowances: while the combined compensation of Sir Ronald Lindsay in Washington is supposed to run between $80,000 and $100,000.

What's In a Career

Americans stint their career services but are generous with their congressmen—according to the views of experts on government. The latest report of the Brookings Institution, and many earlier similar studies, have pointed to the need of higher salaries and more prestige to attract first rate men for government jobs. Just to take one case, the salary of $15,000 for the Secretary of Commerce seems paltry compared to private corporation standards. The British pay their equivalent President of the Board of Trade $25,000.

Congressmen get $10,000 a year, with perquisites; one of these which Congress voted itself last week was travel allowance home—in the 11-day interval between the special and regular sessions—at the rate of 20 cents a mile. It is so arranged that members may receive cash instead of tickets, if they prefer to pass a quiet Christmas right here at the capital. If the delegate from Hawaii feels an 11-day visit home would be rather cramped, he may pocket his $2051.84; and other representatives can do so in proportion.

Even Gets Free Shaves

There are other valuable perquisites. Senator Sorphum, let us say, for instance, is entitled to hire four clerks at the taxpayers' expense. They are paid $3900, $2400, $2220 and $1800 respectively.

As a member of the Indian Affairs Committee, the senator gets another $2880 clerkship; and the Foreign Relations Committee carries two more ($2880 and $2580) to solve the complexities of international affairs.

Then the senator gets three free offices, free telephone service, free shaves and haircuts at the Senate barber shop, free mineral water; an allowance for stationery of $125 annually; franking privilege and free telegraph service for official messages, free seeds for constituents, and immunity from arrest save for certain offenses under Article 1, Section 6, of the Constitution.

Of course, conditions have changed from the days when a businessman, not at all dependent upon any government remuneration, took time off for a few months from his regular vocation to contribute his time and ability to help make the laws of the nation. But today the legislative machinery has grown so complex and the job so big that it demands of Congressmen practically all of their time.

Years ago a congressman could get along with a room for a few months at some hotel while in Washington, but now many of them feel that they have to maintain a regular domicile at the national capital as well as at home. All of which costs money.

However, it is a pity that similar generosity could not be employed in raising executive career salaries to a commensurate international level.

Ships Today Carry Twice the Load Of Those 30 Years Ago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—That the average ship has doubled its gross tonnage in 30 years is a fact revealed by Sir Richard D. Holt, chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, in his annual review of the port's trade for 1936-37.

Although the past year eclipsed all tonnage records with a total of more than 21,000,000 (an increase of 85,000 tons over the next best year, 1930) the number of ships proved to be 19,135, whereas in 1905 a record total of 26,065 vessels entered the Merseyside ports. This gives an average of approximately 600 tons for each ship in 1905, whereas in 1937 the average is almost double, 1100 tons.

Sir Richard also indicates a pronounced change in the direction of trade, stating that in 1925 the rates on goods coming from or being shipped to America and Canada amounted to 25 per cent of the total revenue, but in 1936 the corresponding figure shrunk to 14 per cent. Trade with Brazil and Argentina, however, increased from 11 per cent to 15 per cent in the same period, and he hinted that business men ought to be ready to adapt their methods to correspond with changes in conditions.

Of All Things . . !

Not So Loud, Please

WASHINGTON, (AP)—Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes asked an attorney Dec. 7 to attack the Roosevelt power program less vigorously.

But the request had nothing to do with the merits of the litigation.

Waving his arms and shouting, W. S. O'B. Robinson Jr., counsel for the Duke Power Company, was arguing against government financing of publicly-owned power plants.

Finally the Chief Justice leaned forward and said with a smile:

"Will you restrain your voice? It will help your argument."

Thereafter Robinson spoke less vehemently.

Canary Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Humans do not have a monopoly on song contests, it was disclosed here recently; canary birds also vie for honors as possessors of the best "voices."

Nearly 200 of the little feathered singers from western states warbled for five days at a roller canary song contest held here recently.

The canaries are trained to sing when the doors of their small cages are opened, and in this contest were scored for their rendition of 13 "tour specials" with a possible deduction of points for six types of flaws. They warbled hollow rolls, gluckes, schokels and bell tours for the score pads.

A Popular Book

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Forrest Spaulding, city librarian, reports the city directory is the most-called-for book in the library these days, far outdistancing the best selling novels.

Reason, he says, is that people want to find out where to address their Christmas cards.

But It Got There

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Sam Rosenfield's Polish friend couldn't write English, so he copied the address of Rosenfield's hotel when he sent him a letter. The letter was addressed:

"American,
"The (Newhouse) hotel,
"400 rooms, 400 baths,
"European plan,
"Salt Lake City, Utah,
"Sam Rosenfield."

An Unexpected Gift

ELGIN, Ill. (AP)—Fred P. Weaver has a hog farm. For the last 2½ years he and his father have been feeding little pigs the leftovers from Elgin's dining room tables.

Recently Mr. Weaver was married to Miss Fern Perry of Palatine. As a wedding gift he handed the bride his collection of more than 400 pieces of silver which careless housewives and maids tossed in with the leftovers and Mr. Weaver retrieved from the feedlot.

Judge Retires, Jury Stays

CHARLESTON, S. C. (AP)—Reversing usual procedure, the judge and audience retired while the jury stayed in the courtroom to deliberate.

It was cold outside the courtroom and Magistrate Robert O. Royall figured the jury could ponder the case better while huddled about the stove.

A 'Rich' Cake

CHICAGO (AP)—After a three day search, Roy Meyer has the stone of his $150 diamond ring back.

His wife, Ramona, bit something hard in a piece of cake she baked. It was the diamond.

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Postponing of Göring Visit To Vienna Stresses Tension

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Dec. 9—Postponement of the visit that Germany's economic director Col. Gen. Hermann Göring intended paying to Vienna serves to stress the mood of uncertainty that prevails in Austria's governmental circles.

Following semi-official complaints issued in Berlin last month in regard to Austria's treatment of National Socialists, which included mass arrests of members of the Austrian army running, it is said, into several hundred on charges of National Socialist activities, Austria has displayed a coolness in its attitude toward Berlin.

The situation had not been improved by several days of student strikes in Vienna and elsewhere, believed to have been organized by National Socialists, while the private army recently formed by the Schuschnigg Administration, known as the S. K. (Sturmkorps), in their black shirts and blue uniforms, leaves no doubt as to the regime of force on which the Government is based.

In view of the sense of tension over the National Socialist situation, therefore, it is interesting to find an eminent Austrian, Dr. Edward Ludwig, giving a lecture at the Sorbonne in Paris, Dec. 7, in the course of which he presented Austria to his French hearers as a very democratic state, eager to further an international understanding and co-operation in central Europe for world peace.

Dr. Ludwig's address was clearly an appeal to the French to assist Austria in its struggle with the National Socialist forces. It was made by one of the leading figures in Austria's political life, now head of the whole Austrian press.

A similar purpose appears to underlie a lecture given in Vienna by the former Mayor of Vienna, Ernst Karl Winter, praising the work of the Roosevelt Administration in the United States.

Herr Winter is famous as an Austrian reformer. Although an ardent Roman Catholic, and therefore opposed to socialism, he is a devoted friend of the workers and was made third vice-mayor of Vienna by Herr Dollfuss. Afterward he was removed from office and forbidden to speak in public, owing to his defense of the workers. He is now permitted to hold big meetings in the heart of Vienna—clearly because the Austrian regime wishes to create the impression that it is democratic so that it may win the sympathy of the democratic states for its side against Herr Hitler. During recent weeks, governmental leaders have been making vigorous attempts to bring former Socialists into a big proletarian campaign against Hitlerism.

Such indications of feeling are peculiarly significant in view of the approaching meeting of the Rome protocol powers next month, which will bring Austria, Hungary and Italy together in a conference at Budapest.

Britain Rejects Land Tax Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Parliament has decided against land taxation proposals, having rejected by the narrow majority of 141 votes to 118 a private members' bill to bring in this oft-discussed system.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Andrew McLaren. It proposed to give powers to local authorities in different parts of Britain each for itself "to transfer the burden of rates" (i. e., municipal taxation) "progressively from buildings and improvements to site values."

The measure was thus designed to enable land nationalization to be brought about gradually, beginning with those municipal areas where "left wing" politicians who are generally favorable to such action are in control.

The Government refused to support it, and it was rejected not so much on account of opposition to land nationalization in itself as because of the existence of a feeling that anything of the kind in a long-settled country like Britain could only be brought about without injustice by the Government's buying out the land-owners at a fair market price, a measure not at present considered worthwhile.

The reason for this feeling is a belief that those often-far-from-rich people who have invested their earnings in land would suffer disproportionately from any attempt, however camouflaged, to deprive them of their property by means of penal taxation. The fact that there has also been profiteering in land is not considered to affect the position since the present holders in a great number of cases have acquired their properties at the scarcity values thereby established, and to make such folk pay in the present for injustice done by others in the past is not thought equitable.

U. S. Fleet of Bombers Completes 3080-Mile Hop

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Dec. 9 (AP)—The Navy's most ambitious non-stop over water mass flight, a 3080-mile hop to Coco Solo, Canal Zone, was completed "without incident" at 8:40 a. m. (11:40 a. m., E. S. T.) today, headquarters here announced. The time from San Diego was 22 hours and 1 minute for the 14 planes involved.

Lieut. Commander B. E. Grow, commanding the flight, led the 14 seaplanes, carrying 98 officers and men. He lifted his plane from the bay at 10:20 a. m. (1:20 p. m. E. S. T.) yesterday in a fog that began thinning shortly before the take-off.

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Where a Roman Lived in Britain

Tessellated Pavement, Nearly Intact

H. G. Kennard
Remains of Dorchester Dwelling 1800 Years Old
Bathroom With Hypocaust Underneath

Old Roman House, Part of It Intact, Dug Up in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DORCHESTER, Eng.—Excavations have revealed an interesting old Roman house on the outskirts of this town. It is at Colliton Park, where the new county hall is to be built within the Roman walls of Durnovaria, the modern Dorchester.

The owner of the house must have been a rich man, for it was a large one. A dozen rooms have already been laid bare some 10 feet below the ground level of today. The walls of the house and rooms are still about three feet high, and the fine tessellated pavement floor in one room is in almost perfect condition. Fragments of tessellated paving have also been found in other rooms, a panel of one of these showing the head of the goddess Flora and another head.

At one spot a well was found and in the process of cleaning this out there were found the remains of at least nine stone columns. These are believed to have been part of the colonnade which ran alongside the bath rooms. The well, which was filled with the debris of the demolished house, was just over 30 feet deep. It now holds water again after a lapse of some 1600 years.

A rare find has been that of a leg of a Roman chair carved out of shale stone which must have been quarried at Kimmeridge, on the Dorset coast not far away. It was found in a pit which had apparently been filled in before the Roman house was built, as it was under a heated living room with a tessellated pavement. The leg, which is about 18 inches high, is in fine condition and is decorated with an open-mouthed animal's head on top and a lion's claw for the foot.

This house, like several other Roman buildings found in England, had its heating system, and one set of rooms included a central dressing room with cold bath on one side and hot bath on the other. The hypocaust arrangement was nearly intact.

Yugoslav Trend From France To 'Axis' Claimed by Italy

ROME, Dec. 9 (AP)—Premier Milan Stoyadinovitch of Yugoslavia ended his conversations with Premier Mussolini yesterday and departed for Milan.

The communiqué issued here today announced that the two Premiers had agreed to increase Italo-Yugoslav co-operation as the result of their three-day conference. The Premiers, it is said, agreed that the Five-Year Non-Aggression Pact, designed to end Italo-Yugoslav antagonism which dated from the World War territorial settlement, was developing successfully. The communiqué further announced "still closer and more cordial co-operation in all fields in their common interests and for the consolidation of peace and order."

Italian circles are expressing themselves much satisfied with the results of this meeting and seem convinced that Rome has succeeded in attracting Yugoslavia toward the Rome-Berlin axis and away from French influence.

It is reported here that arrangements have been made to stimulate Italo-Yugoslav trade involving increased imports of Italian manufactured goods into Yugoslavia and increased Italian imports of agricultural products from Yugoslavia. There is also talk of the various trade advantages secured between Italy, Hungary, and Austria, in the Rome Protocol Agreement of 1934, being extended to Yugoslavia. Arrangements are understood to have been made for the purchase by the Yugoslavs of war material and railroad machinery from Italy.

Premier Stoyadinovitch is being accompanied by Foreign Minister Galeazzo Ciano during his visit to Milan.

Undistributed Profits Tax Repeal Urged

(Continued from Page 1)

count, "corporations will not be treated alike under the law, although taxed at the same rate."

General Conclusions

General conclusions of this authoritative study are thus summarized in Dr. Kendrick's own words:

The tax on undistributed profits was conceived as a measure which would not only yield an increase in federal revenue but also promote justice and a more smoothly functioning economic system. In the light of our analysis of the theory and practical operation of the tax what conclusions are to be drawn?

Has the undistributed profits tax in fact spread the tax burden more equitably and advanced economic welfare as a whole? Or, if it does not in its present form attain these ends, are its shortcomings due to details of procedure or definition which could readily be remedied by the process of amendment? If so, what changes in the existing law are indicated?

The conclusion reached is unequivocally that the tax should be repealed. The general arguments in its favor pertaining to taxation equity, the distribution of income, and the control of the business cycle do not in the light of analysis weigh heavily as against the adverse effects of the tax in other ways.

Its fundamental weakness is that it limits the possibility of prompt and flexible capital developments and handicaps with particular severity a multitude of small and medium sized business enterprises. It bears with particular severity upon new companies or those which are endeavoring to recuperate from a period of misfortune.

Some Proposed Changes

Numerous proposals of an ameliorative character have been advanced by corporate executives, writers on fiscal problems, and public officials. Among these the ones most commonly discussed are: (1) Exemption of all "debt-ridden" corporations; (2) exemption of earnings expended for improvements; and (3) exemption from the tax of all corporations earning $5000 or less. It is our conclusion that none of these amendments would reach to the heart of the problem and that some of them present complicating elements.

The exemption of corporations that are heavily indebted would of course afford relief to such corporations, but it would at the same time introduce new discriminations as between corporations. Corporations in debt are in any case allowed deductions for interest paid on bonds, and if the money received from the sale of bonds has gone into a depreciable asset the company may deduct depreciation also.

Such charges must be allowed if capital, wherever employed, is to have equal treatment. But if corporations in debt were permitted, in addition to these allowances, to deduct payments on their debts, they would then be given a differential advantage over corporations not in debt Under these circumstances distinct encouragement would be given to the incurring of increased indebtedness. This provision would also be extremely difficult to administer.

More Danger Spots

Exemption of earnings expended for improvements would likewise involve complications. In the first place, such an exemption would mean an unequal treatment of capital, for companies operating in new and expanding industries would be given an advantage over those operating in old and developed fields, where capital requirements are relatively stable.

In the second place, such an exemption would have a tendency to encourage over-expansion of plant capacity. The defining of improvements to be exempted, as pointed out in the report of the committee on national debt and taxation, would present great practical administrative difficulties.

Corporations earning $5000 or less, though numerous, conduct only a minor proportion of the corporate business of the country. Moreover such corporations are now given a special credit against the tax. To give them complete exemption would mean a discrimination in their favor against the great body of corporations of medium size. Granting such exemption to all corporations earning $25,000 or less, as has also been suggested, would of course decrease the number discriminated against but at the same time substantially reduce the revenue-yielding powers of the tax.

Our analysis has, however, suggested that if the tax is to be retained, three amendments should be incorporated in the law, namely:

Three Proposed Amendments

"That the period within which a divided payment be allowed as a credit against the undistributed profits tax for any taxable year should be extended at least 75 days beyond the close of that year. The provision establishing this credit should make it available to all corporations declaring a dividend within this period in such a manner as to establish full liability for payment within the calendar year succeeding the tax year.

"That corporations should be relieved of any requirement that they pay undistributed profits tax on deficiencies in income reported. If the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the Board of Tax Appeals, or any court, on examining the corporation's tax returns, decides that there is such a deficiency and the company thereafter distributes this additional profit to stockholders within 60, or perhaps 90, days, there should be no tax upon this deficiency as 'undistributed profit.'

"That in computing corporate net income subject to taxation deduction should be allowed for losses incurred during the three preceding years. It is obvious that if this modification were made it would be equitable to have it apply also to the corporation income tax, the excess profits tax, and the personal income taxes paid by individuals and partnerships.

"While these amendments would eliminate some of the most flagrant weaknesses of the law they do not warrant the retention of the tax. The practical difficulties in applying such a levy to the complex and varied organization and operation of American industry are such that equitable and effective administration is impossible."

Britain Renews Safety Drive Against Huge Highway Toll

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 9—The Government in response to rising concern and indignation here has decided to make one more effort to reduce Britain's present grim annual road accident toll of 6000 killed and 200,000 injured.

In announcing this reply to a motion by the Bishop of Winchester and Lord Newton in the House of Lords last night Lord Munster for the Government agreed to the appointment of a select committee of that chamber with powers to take evidence upon oath and compel witnesses to attend in order to change this state of things. Strong feeling was displayed in the debate. The Archbishop of Canterbury declared, "We will not have this killing."

The Bishop of Winchester denounced the "small minority of road users who rush on their way, utterly regardless of the safety of man or child." Viscount Cecil of Chelwood urged raising the minimum age for non-professional drivers to 25.

Other speakers expressed impatience at the attempt now being made to accommodate modern traffic upon eighteenth century roads in a country which has more automobiles to the square mile than any other land in the world.

Suggestions were also made for Britain to follow Germany's example in building motorways such as already contemplated for Lancashire.

Arrangements are already on foot for promoting the safety of London's streets as the result of the comprehensive scheme outlined by Sir Charles H. Bressey, a highway expert, who was appointed three years ago to report on the matter.

Sir Charles, whose plans will affect the 900 square miles of the Greater London traffic area, has suggested two great underground roads running cross-wise through London to relieve the main arterial roads approaching the metropolis of much of their through traffic.

The recently issued annual report of the London Passenger Transport Board proposes the zoning of houses and industry in order to relieve the increasing pressure of business and industrial traffic.

Document Films Of U. S. Hailed By British Critics

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Documentary films of the United States are being welcomed here by discerning critics as a corrective of the impression likely to be made on British audiences by ordinary American films.

The English-speaking Union recently showed examples of American documentary films to a distinguished London audience. The program included productions of the Works Progress Administration, the Rural Settlement Administration, and the American National Committee on Intellectual Co-operation.

In a talk to the audience on documentary films, Mr. John Grierson, leading British producers of this type of film, pointed out that the ordinary American film, despite the superlative merit of some outstanding pictures, tended to give a distorted idea of the United States. One might imagine, he said, from such films that Damon Runyon was more important than President Roosevelt, and Harry-the-Horse than Prof. John Dewey.

If the occupations of characters in films were listed, he continued, and taken as a fair representation of the American people, there would appear to be a vast number of unoccupied people, an army of gangsters and unpunished criminals, and only a few scattered agricultural workers in the West.

Documentary films, he said, tended to correct this false impression and to give to the British public a chance of realizing what the United States was doing about its contemporary social, political and other problems.

Raskob to Increase His Farm Holdings

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Dec. 9 (AP)—The way appeared clear today for John J. Raskob, New York financier, and his partner, Thomas Campbell, Montana wheat king, to add another large tract to their land "empire" in New Mexico.

Gilberto Espinosa and Stanley W. P. Miller, attorneys for the landholders, said they had reached a settlement with Mr. Campbell whereby he would obtain all but 20,000 acres of the 80,000-acre Belen Spanish grant.

The new block would bring the holdings of Mr. Raskob and Mr. Campbell to more than 300,000 acres in the state.

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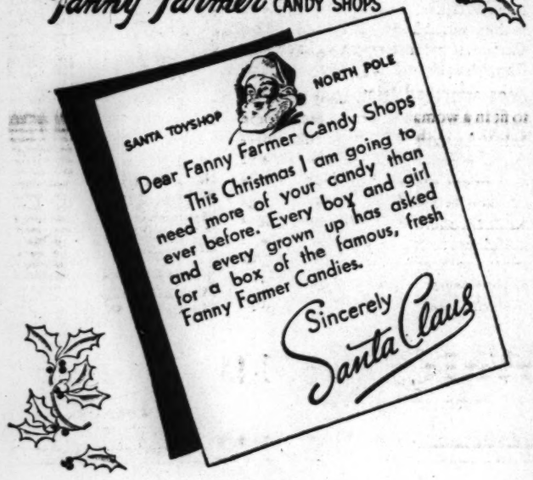
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Economy Hope Tempers Road Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—If proposals for drastic reductions in federal spending for highways, made by President Roosevelt, have not called forth animated protests from city motorists and farmers as might be expected from these road users, it is for two reasons, it appears from studies here.

The first is that many members of these groups are so eager to see the budget balanced that they are loath to discourage any attempt to put it in equilibrium, even if it means less concrete and asphalt for their wheels.

The other is that they realize that reduction of federal grants-in-aid to the figure suggested by the President—$125,000,000 a year beginning in 1940—does not mean a cessation of road building. It woud simply call for a program of the kind generally acceptable before the depression, when federal assistance to the states amounted to about $78,000,000 for the year (1930).

The big boost came when the Government began to help the unemployed by putting them to work on the highways and charged this up to emergency road-building expenditures. To reduce federal aid along the lines suggested by the President would amount to cutting down what has been designated as emergency aid, they say.

Such reduction would not leave the country destitute as far as roads are concerned, observers here point out. A program calling for an annual expenditure of $125,000,000, together with the usual large appropriations made by the states, is not in itself a mean one. Quite a lot of hard highway can be bought for that sum.

True, the National Safety Council objects seriously to the proposed reduction on the ground that, while highway building may continue, little or nothing will be left for such extra jobs as grade separations, which mean everything to safety.

On the other hand, the country is in a better position to reduce road-building expenditures now than if the program of the last five years had not been so extensive, others observe.

Review of Road Policy

One report shows that half of all public money spent on highway improvements since the federal aid policy was launched in 1916 has been spent in the last five years. Since roads last a good while, this means that the country is much better supplied with highways now than it ever has been; hence the need for more roads is not as urgent as it was five years ago.

Some light on past federal aid policy is shed in a book just published here by Public Administration Service, "The Administration of Federal Grants to States," by V. O. Key Jr.

Before 1930, Mr. Key shows, federal aid was given primarily to "expediate the completion of a system of interstate roads." To do this, federal grants of about $65,700,000 were held sufficient in 1925; while in 1930, $77,700,000 was considered enough. But in the period from 1930 to 1937 the federal policy was liberalized through emergency legislation. Partly to relieve the unemployed, and partly in permanent modification of the federal policy, various acts were passed which made much larger sums available for highway construction. These acts recognized grade crossing elimination and construction of farm-to-market or minor roads as within the federal program.

The new policy met with approval from large sections of the population. Motorists who pleaded for cross-country highways continued to get what they asked for, while farmers who begged for secondary farm-to-market roads to get them out of the mud were also satisfied.

Grange Road Program

The National Grange, at its recent convention, urged continuance of this type of road building, recommending "low cost gravel construction on mail routes where more expensive type of construction is not practicable."

But farm organizations are also advocates of budget-balancing, and as yet have made no objections to the President's recommendations for retrenchment. The American Farm Bureau Federation meets Dec. 13, and its officers say that it may take the matter up and express itself at that time, but what form that expression will take they do not predict.

Similarly, the Chicago Motor Club, an ardent advocate of more, wider and harder roads, does not oppose the President's proposal. Governmental economy is to be encouraged, said one official of the club, who added that his organization had as yet made no comment on federal policy. The club, he said, would continue to fight for the spending of gasoline tax money for highway building purposes only.

Less sympathetic with the President's proposal is the National Safety Council, which declares drastic reductions such as he proposes constitute "a definite threat to traffic safety progress."

As far as highway safety is concerned, not enough has been spent to eliminate hazards, the council holds. While much progress has been made in educating drivers and in improving automobiles, improvement in road-building has lagged, declared W. H. Cameron, managing director of the council.

Federal Appropriations

What federal highway appropriations have amounted to in the last seven years, together with the year 1925, is computed by Mr. Key, author of the Public Administration Service volume, as follows:

1925	$96,749,998
1930	77,753,323
1931	158,647,886
1932	190,366,315
1933	186,988,778
1934	238,764,367
1935	272,690,614
1936	317,624,819

The largest increases, the table shows, are due to increasing appropriations for emergency relief which began in 1931. In that year over $20,000,000 was added from this source. The next year the relief fund column accounted for about $59,000,000 and the inquiry kept rising until in 1935 it had reached $262,010,508. In that year the original federal aid funds had been greatly decreased, however. In 1936 the emergency fund column dropped a little, getting down to $198,000,000.

These totals, the author of this book notes, do not include expenditures for forest highways and similar roads built directly by some federal agency or certain PWA projects, in which the Bureau of Public Roads either supervised the work or assisted the states in the job.

She Signs for the President

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Jeanne Kavanagh

Miss Kavanagh's Job in the General Land Office Is to Affix the Signature "Franklin D. Roosevelt" to Land Grants and Patents, As "Secretary to the President for Signing Land Grants and Patents" She Is the Only Person Authorized to Sign the President's Signature to Public Documents

Art of Mexican Children Displayed To Show Response to 'New Education'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Approximately 300 paintings and objects of art by Mexican school children showing their response to "the new education" south of the Rio Grande are on display at the American Museum of Natural History here, where they will remain until Dec. 31. The exhibit is sponsored by the Mexican Ministry of Education.

Kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools and the school of the arts and dance are represented. Both in subject matter and technique, the work is modern and "entirely different from what it would have been five years ago from the same children," according to a spokesman for the exhibit. She added that most of the items are original compositions depicting Mexican life, whereas, formerly, the tendency of most Mexican school children was to copy.

The prominent part which industrial progress plays in Mexico is illustrated in much of the work by the older pupils. The factory hand in overalls is a familiar figure, and the locomotive, delivery truck and airplane have been dramatized. A predilection for the shoe also is a subject for artistic treatment under the influence of "industria."

Humor and gayety creep out in numerous ways. One kindergarten effort features a three-cornered man in the moon with ribbon bows at his ears, toward which a teddy bear is climbing by a rope. A school-room scene depicts youngsters at both schoolwork and studious pursuits. Much of the work reveals a marked interest in the beauties of nature, with special talent shown in flowers and fruit pictures. There is an emphasis also on athletic and sport activities.

A collection of toys by school children include ingenious playthings made of sewing spools, small brown corks, corncobs, clay fashioned in animal figures.

In all, 14 alcoves in Education Hall at the museum are lined with paintings, drawings, lithographs, posters and articles from handcraft classes, all from Mexico City public schools. Typical of the present movement toward better schools are two large posters at one end of the room which are not the work of children, but which show photographs of contrasting types in Mexican crowds, one of them being headed "Cultura contra Ignorancia."

Inquiry Into Monopolies Asked in House Motion

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut, demanded yesterday a congressional investigation of monopolies and asked for the setting up of a 10-man committee to recommend legislation on anti-trust, securities and patent problems.

Mr. Shanley, offering a resolution to appoint five Senators and five Representatives to tackle the problem, declared the Clayton Act, Sherman Anti-Trust Act and Federal Trade Commission "had been ineffective for 50 years in busting trusts."

Business Invited to Locate Asiatic Offices at Manila

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, P. I.—With the dispatching to Shanghai of two confidential agents by President Quezon to interview industrial and commercial leaders whose business has been sorely disrupted by the war there, the Commonwealth Government is starting on a campaign to make Manila the Asiatic business center for American and European concerns.

The President of the Commonwealth is said to count on three factors to put Manila in this position. They are:

Assuring political stability under the American flag, establishing a free trade zone and industrial area, giving the government's encouragement for American and European companies to transfer their head Asiatic offices here.

Because of the war in China and the Japanese seizure of governmental functions in Shanghai, a number of American concerns are now investigating Manila as a location for their offices. Philippine business men and the American Chamber of Commerce of Manila support the Commonwealth President in the belief that industrialization of Manila is a logical step.

Investments in Japan

When American export companies first came to the Orient, they located in Japan. Over the course of years, American manufacturers built factories and warehouses in Nippon and invested millions in their plants. When Japanese law decreed that 51 per cent of the stock of each company must be Japanese-owned, most American and European companies either complied with the requirements of the law or withdrew. Notable exception is Henry Ford, who operates under a special permit.

Many concerns transferred their headquarters to Shanghai and there enjoyed for years little or no governmental interference or adverse legislation. They had an abundance of cheap labor and were favored by a central location for distribution throughout the Orient. All went well until the uprising in 1927, and more lately a series of disturbances which has lessened the desirability of China as a base for operations. The silver debacle and the 1932 Japanese incident were the most serious, economically speaking. With the present undeclared war, business in China is at a standstill, and foreign concerns are looking elsewhere to locate.

Power and Labor

President Quezon recognizes the present opportunity to bring industry to the islands. He points out that Manila is equi-distant between the larger markets of Japan and the East Indies, that ample electric power is available in the capital of the Philippines, a large supply of inexpensive and reliable labor is located in Manila, and climatic conditions are favorable to industrial development. Manila is closer to New York than Shanghai by nearly two weeks, because of the Clipper service, he declares.

The Filipino President has expressed the conviction that American business is not going to abandon the rich markets of the Far East because of war in China. The facilities offered to American concerns locating in the Philippines are analogous to those enjoyed in America, the President points out.

Labor Leader Champions Philippine Independence

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 (AP)—Severiano Concepcion, representative of the Philippine Labor Federation, said today that the Philippine Commonwealth was "definitely committed by the will of the Filipino people" to complete independence for the islands.

He said statements by former Senator Harry B. Hawes of Missouri that the Filipinos did not wish independence because they feared Japanese occupation were misleading; and he added:

"Philippine sugar interests, represented by former Senator Hawes, are opposed to independence at any time, because they wish the continuation of duty-free entry of Philippine sugar into the very profitable American market."

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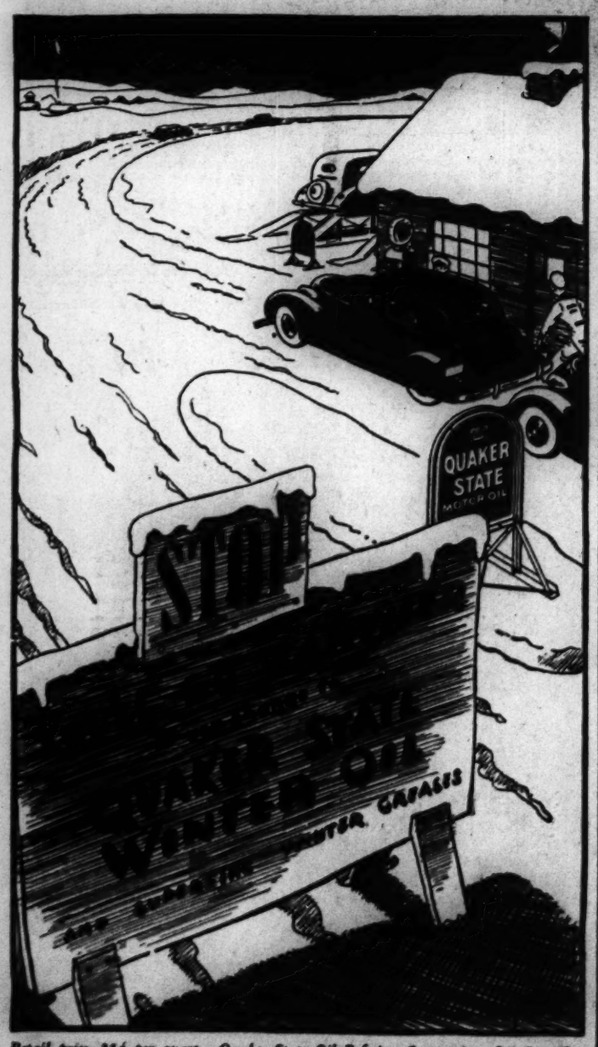

Retail price, 35¢ per quart. Quaker State Oil Refining Corporation, Oil City, Pa.

Auto Finance 'Trust' Seen

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9 (AP)—Attorney General Homer S. Cummings notified three major automobile companies and associated finance firms yesterday he would not consider any consent decree relating to company practices which the Department of Justice contends are violations of anti-trust laws.

The Attorney General's refusal to accept compromise offers was interpreted in informed quarters to mean the department would continue presentation to a federal grand jury at Milwaukee, Wis., of its findings regarding the firms. The grand jury has been considering the cases since Sept. 23.

The grand jury presentation followed a department investigation of alleged "dealer coercion" and other practices in connection with financing automobile purchases by financing companies affiliated with General Motors, Chrysler Corporation and the Ford Motor Company.

The investigation included a study of purportedly accepted profits included in financing charges.

Compromise proposals were made in October, Mr. Cummings said, by representatives of the manufacturers and finance companies. They requested conferences, he said, on the possibility of drafting a consent decree which would enjoin the companies in future from practices to which the department objected.

In return, the department was asked to cease its criminal proceedings. The department agreed to the conferences, Mr. Cummings said, but no agreement was reached.

The grand jury has been in recess several weeks but will reconvene Dec. 13. A report is expected on that date as to its findings on evidence submitted by Russell Hardy, a special assistant to Mr. Cummings, and other Government attorneys.

Mr. Cummings listed the companies involved, in addition to the three manufacturing corporations, as: Commercial Investment Trust; Universal Credit Company, a subsidiary of Commercial Investment Trust; General Motors Acceptance Company, a subsidiary of General Motors Corporation, and the Commercial Credit Company.

Nine to One for Crop Control

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—South Carolina cotton farmers shouted their almost unanimous approval of compulsory crop control at Senator Ellison D. Smith's subcommittee, conducing agricultural hearings here, as it departed for Atlanta and further inquiry into the difficult problem of compiling basical data for shaping the nation's new farm relief legislation.

The preference for crop control as against subsidy was about 9 to 1, Senator Allen J. Ellender (D) of Louisiana, who sat with Chairman Smith, reported after tabulating a standing vote. North Carolina farmers took a similar course the previous day. Minorities in both states, however, favored subsidy on unlimited production.

D. W. Watkins, director of the Clemson College Extension Service, and R. W. Hamilton, chairman of the State Soil Conservation Committee, presented plans for government control of acreage.

"In the development of the American system," he said, "the interests of agriculture have been ignored to a large extent. . . . Cotton growers are confronted with three main choices. Do they desire to aim at: (1) high price with drastic control; (2) moderate control and maximum income, or (3) unlimited production without control?"

The strongest outburst was occasioned when former State Senator Carroll D. Nance responded to a question asked him by Senator Ellender.

"Tell us how you did successful farming over the years in spite of the high tariff," the Louisiana Senator demanded.

"I'll tell you how I did it: by hard work, long hours, economy and common honesty," Mr. Nance shouted.

At the outset, Senator Smith termed the meeting an effort to get the viewpoint of the "man between the plowhandles, the man with the hoe and the honest-to-goodness dirt farmer." He concluded with the assertion that "whatever the majority of the cotton farmers decide upon, I am going to try to enact into law."

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Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

That Farm Bill

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho: I pause to ask by what authority, under what provision of the Constitution, under what constitutional principle may the Secretary of Agriculture, in advance of the production of the crop, in advance of its moving toward interstate commerce channels, say how much wheat or corn the people of a state may produce?

Still a Middle Class?

Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York: A newcomer to Congress in these days might perhaps be pardoned for the uncomfortable feeling that there are now only two groups of any importance in these United States—farmers and unorganized labor. One needs to pinch himself and be reminded that there is also another group, the so-called American middle class.

Railroad Wages

Representative John T. Bernard (F-L) of Minnesota: The railroad tycoons are wailing that they cannot make a profit. I do not know how bad off the Vanderbilts and the Goulds are, but I know that the railroad workers in my district are not living in riotous luxury on their ill-gotten gains.

Mileage and Adjournment

Representative Robert L. Bacon (R) of New York: I have no complaint to make about the payment of mileage. Most of us use, in official travel, a great deal more money than we get in mileage. I do, however protest against the adjournment of Congress before the real emergency confronting this country is met.

Giants of Legislation

Representative John Taber (R) of New York: Have we taken any steps to get rid of the size of the capital gains tax? Oh, no, but we have passed one resolution to provide $12,000 to pay the pages of the Senate and House, and, as a second measure of emergency, we have before us a resolution to pay the mileage of the members.

The Crop Control 600

Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota: I do not know who is the author of the poem, but at any rate it reads as follows:

Half a league, half a league,
Half a league onward
Into Sioux City rode
The crop-control six hundred;
County agents to right of them,
Payrollers to left of them,
Brain trusters back of them,
Volleyed and thundered.
Someone had blundered!
Theirs not to make reply,
Theirs not to reason why;
Theirs just to testify.
So into the valley of death,
Into the shadow of hell,
Ready to sell their soul
For compulsory crop control,
Valiant six hundred;
No; not because they felt that way;
But just to get four bucks a day.

Speeding Trolley

WASHINGTON (AP)—A street car motorman has paid a $5 fine for speeding.

A policeman said the motorman, Howard R. Laonart, operated a new streamlined car 38 miles an hour on Pennsylvania Avenue.

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World Vista by Shortwave

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions E. S. T.
HJ1ABE	Barranquilla, Colombia	42.78	4.73	4:30 to 10 p.m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	31.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RC	Caracas, Venezuela	31.73	5.89	8:15 to 10:30 p. m.
YV1RB	Maracaibo, Venezuela	31.38	5.85	4:45 to 9:45 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	31.11	5.97	8:30 to 10 p. m. (later Sun.)
PCJ-1	Willemstad, Curacao	40.50	5.93	6:30 to 8:30 p. m.
TGWX	Guatemala City	40.51	5.94	6 p. m. to midnight
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	30.23	5.97	6 to 10:30 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m. to midnight, irreg'ly
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	49.96	6.00	7 a. m. to midnight
CXA3	Montevideo, Uruguay	49.95	6.00	4 to 10:30 p. m.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.83	6.01	8 a. m. to midnight.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
PRA-8	Rio de Janeiro	49.88	6.01	Near 7 p. m.
DJC	Zeesen, Germany	49.83	6.02	4:30 to 11 p. m.
HJ4ABP	Medellin, Colombia	49.75	6.03	5 to 11 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	7 to 9 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.63	6.04	6:30 to 10 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	5:30 a.m. to 7 p.m.; 10 to mid.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	49.50	6.06	7 to 10 p. m.
CFRX	Toronto, Canada	49.42	6.07	Irregular evenings
HP5F	Colon, Panama	49.34	6.08	8 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30 to 11:30 p. m.
W3XAL	New York, N. Y. (NBC)	49.18	6.10	9:15 p. m. to 1 a. m.
W2XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	7 to 10 p. m.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.11	5 to 8 p. m.; mid. to 1 a. m.
HJ6ABB	Manizales, Colombia	49.10	6.11	7 to 11 p. m. irreg.
H3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	48.94	6.13	4 p. m. to midnight
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.82	6.13	8 a. m. to midnight
W3XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	48.86	6.14	10 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	8 to midnight
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	48.82	6.14	4 to 10:30 p. m.
YV5RD	Caracas, Venezuela	48.73	6.16	3:30 to 10 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8 to 11 p. m.
HIN	Trujillo City, D. R.	48.08	6.24	5:15 to 9:15 p. m.
COCW	Havana, Cuba	47.47	6.32	6 p. m to midnight
YV1RH	Maracaibo, Venez.	47.17	6.36	6:30 p. m. to midnight
YV5RH	Caracas, Venezuela	46.86	6.40	7 to 11 p. m.
YV4RB	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thurs., 9 to 11 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.31	6.63	Sun., 5:45 to 7:45 p. m. Tues., 9:20 to 11:20 p. m.
TIEP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.71	6.71	6 to 11:30 p. m.
FO8AA	Papeete, Tahiti	42.25	7.10	Tues., Fri., 11 to midnight
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sunday, 6 to 8 p. m.
RKI-2	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	39.89	7.52	7 to 9:15 p.m.
COBZ	Havana, Cuba	33.34	9.00	8 p. m. to midnight
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sun., 6 to 7; Wed. 7 to 8 p. m.
COBX	Havana, Cuba	32.61	9.20	Noon to midnight
YNGU	Managua, Nicaragua	32.39	9.30	6 to 8 p. m.
OAX4J	Lima, Peru	32.15	9.33	5 p. m. to 1 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	32.12	9.34	Fri., 7:30 to 7:80 p. m.; Sat., 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m. to midnight
EAQ-2	Madrid, Spain	31.69	9.48	Night, irregularly (try 6.01 mcs.)
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.38	9.50	7:30 to 10 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 6 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brasil	31.50	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	2 to 4:30 a. m.; noon to 6; 6:30 to 8:30; 9 to 11 p. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.58	9.51	4 to 7 a. m., except Sundays
HJ6ABH	Armenia, Colombia	31.51	9.52	7 to 10 p. m.
ZBW-3	Hong Kong, China	31.49	9.52	4 to 10 a.m. (try 4 to 7)
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight
VPD-2	Suva, Fiji Islands	31.45	9.54	5:30 to 7 a. m., irregularly
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	Mid. to 6:15 a. m.; 4:30 to 11 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	Mid. to 6:15 a. m.; 6 to 11 a. m.; 4:30 to 11 p. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.38	9.57	4 a. m to 1 a. m.
KZRM	Manila, P. I.	31.38	9.57	1 to 4 a. m.
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.36	9.57	6 to 8:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	5:30 to 8:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	4 to 6; 6:30 to 8:30; 9 to 11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.58	6 to 10 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7 to 8 p. m.; Wed., 8 to 10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sun., mid. to 3; 8 to 9 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna.	31.28	9.59	Noon to 7 (or 8) p. m.
VK6ME	Perth, Australia	31.28	9.59	6 to 8:30 a. m.
CB960	Santiago, Chile	31.25	9.60	6 to 7:30 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7 to 9:15 p.m.
ZTJ	Johannesburg, S. Af.	42.23	9.61	11:45 p. m. to 12:45 a. m.
HJ1ABP	Cartagena, Colombia	31.20	9.62	5 to 10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABD	Bucaramanga, Colombia	31.15	9.63	7 to 11 p. m.
2RO	Rome, Italy	31.13	9.63	12:20 to 5:45; 6 to 9 p. m.
TGWA	Guatemala City	31.13	9.63	Mon., Thurs., 7 to 11 p. m.
CXA-8	Montevideo, Uruguay	31.12	9.64	7 a. m. to midnight
CSW2A	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tue.Thur.Sat., 4:30 to 7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	3 to 10:30 p. m.
COCA	Havana, Cuba	30.87	9.70	5 p. m. to midnight
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	8 a. m. to midnight
COCN	Havana, Cuba	30.35	9.90	7 p. m. to midnight
CQN	Macau, South China	30.21	9.93	Mon., Fri., 7 to 8:30 a. m.
JDY	Dairen, Manchuria	30.20	9.93	7 to 11 a. m.
CSW	Lisbon, Portugal	30.18	9.94	6 to 8 p. m.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30 to 10:30 a. m., irreg.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium "Radio Nacional," Salamanca, Spain	29.04 28.92	10.33 10.37	1:30 to 3 p. m. 9 to 9:45 p. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30 to 10:30 a. m., irregularly
HBO	Geneva, Switz.	26.31	11.40	Fri., 2 to 2:15 p. m.
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	8 a. m. to midnight
CJRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA-4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15 to 8 p. m.; 10 to 1
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	2 to 4:30; 10:45 to noon; 12:20 to 6; 6:20 to 8:30; 9 to 11 p m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m. to 4:20 p. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
OAX5A	Ica, Peru	25.43	11.79	7 to 11:15 p. m., irreg.
JZJ	Nasaki, Japan	25.42	11.79	8 to 9 a. m.; 3 to 4; 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.43	11.79	4:45 to 6:30 p. m.; Sun., 3 to 6:30
COGP	Matanzas, Cuba	25.41	11.80	8 a. m. to 11:15 p. m.
2RO	"Radio Roma," Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:15 to 8:15 a. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	25.36	11.83	2:30 to 6 p. m.
OLR-4A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	25.34	11.84	2:30 to 4 p. m., Mon.,Thurs., 7 to 9:10 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	25.27	11.87	7 to 10 p. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a. m. to 6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	Sun., 6 to 7; 10 to 11 a. m.; Daily, 8 p. m. to midnight
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.82	12.23	Sun., 1:40 to 2:30 p.m.
HBJ	Geneva, Switzerland	20.64	14.53	Sat., 6:45 to 9 p. m.
HVJ	Vatican City, Italy	19.84	15.11	10:30 to 10:45 a. m.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8 to 9; 11:30 a.m. to 4:30 p. m.
JZK	Nasaki, Japan	19.79	15.18	12:30 to 1:30; 8 to 9 a. m.; 9 to 4; 4:30 to 5:30 p. m.
GSO	Daventry, England	19.76	15.18	4 to 6; 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	4:50 to 11 p. m.; Sun., 11:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.
PCJ	Hilversum, Holland	19.71	15.22	Wed., 8 to 11:30 a.m.
OLR-5A	Praha, Czechoslovakia	19.70	15.23	8 to 9:50 a. m.; 2 to 3:15 p. m.
TPA-2	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	19.60	15.23	Sun., 11 to noon: 3:15 to 4 pm
GSI	Daventry, England	19.56	15.26	12:15 to 2:45 p. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	19.65	15.27	1 to 2:15 p. m.
DJQ	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	6 to 8 a. m.; 4:50 to 11 p. m.
LRU	Buenos Aires	19.62	15.29	7 to 9 a. m.
W2XAD	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	11 a. m. to 9 p. m.
DJP	Zeesen, Germany	19.56	15.34	4:50 to 11 p. m.
HAS-3	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 6 to 10 a. m.
W2XE	New York (CBS)	16.86	17.78	6:30 p. m. to midnight
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
GSG	Daventry, England	19.82	16.18	2 to 4:15 a. m.; 5:45 to 9; 9:15 to noon; 12:20 to 2:45 p. m.
W2XE	New York, N. Y. (CBS)	13.94	21.53	7:30 to 10 a. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.93	21.54	4:45 to 7 a. m.

Mexican Night Study Planned

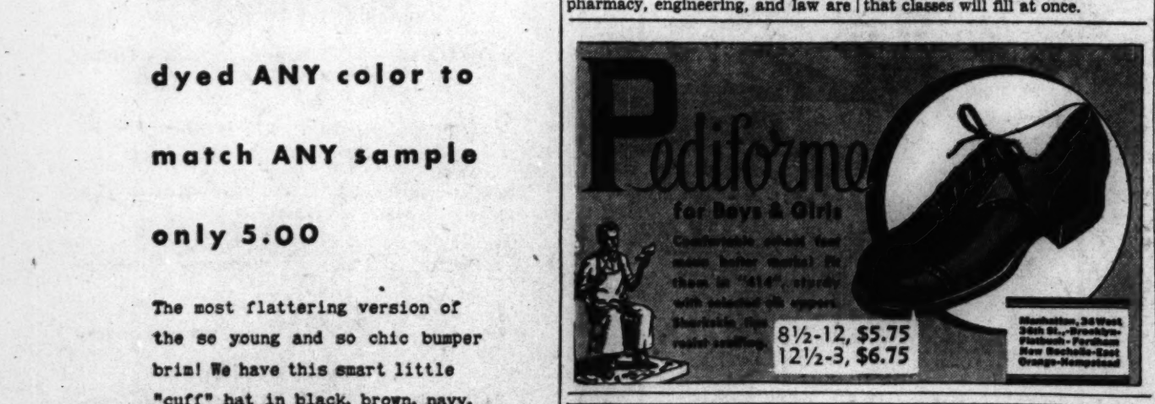
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mex. — The University of Mexico has sent word that it will support, with substantial sums, a night school to be established here, which will give university extension courses in certain subjects, and will be empowered to confer degrees. Enrollment of students will begin at once.

Though Monterrey is the seat of the state University of Nuevo Leon, pending the reorganization of the university, only courses in medicine, pharmacy, engineering, and law are now offered—these to be completed by further study at the National University, where degrees are conferred.

The new night school, or college, will give courses in liberal arts.

It is likely that even after the state university again opens courses, the night school will continue, for the benefit of students who work during the day. There has been agitation for night extension courses for some years, and it is believed that classes will fill at once.



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Wonders of Research: Porcelain Split

Insulator for base of radio tower shows strength to stand required pressure under trial of hydraulic force—Heavenly bodies appearing to the eye as members of an assemblage may stand at utmost distances apart.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

In fun, it was formerly said of youngsters who were always breaking things, that only one future was open to them—furniture moving. Today, however, at least one class of learned men make "breaking things" a serious profession.

"Tests to destruction," are commonplace among expert technicians at the National Bureau of Standards. Recently, before installing a large porcelain insulator as the base of a new radio tower for Station WGY at Schenectady, N. Y., engineers wanted to know how much weight their product could stand.

A duplicate was sent to Washington; and there, beneath the bureau's heavy pressure machine, the heavy insulator was placed. The pumps were started. The pressure gauge mounted. Up to more than 1,000,000 pounds she went. Then came a bell-like peal, a crack appeared. Finally, as the gauge reached 2,180,000 pounds, there was a roar like that of a blasting charge—the insulator had exploded. Word was sent back to the engineers—"insulator breaking pressure well within specifications."

Sky Scannings

Last evening Mars, the moon and Jupiter stood in the southern sky as a very closely grouped trio, in the order given, from east to west. Scattered about, the stars in the constellation of Sagittarius held their places.

Just how closely are they really grouped? From the standpoint of three-dimensional space, are they really neighbors?

Farthest possible from it; this accidental foregathering of essentially different members of our universe will serve well as a text of a rational attempt to dispel one of the most striking of all natural optical illusions.

Recently in these columns the Pleiades were cited as an example of a genuinely related group of celestial bodies, and reasons given for so considering them. In the aggregation under discussion, however, we are dealing with the widest possible variation in actual distance, from our nearest neighbor, the moon, to our remotest, the stars. Taking the moon's distance as one, the relation of the above group, in the order named, is about as follows:

1 550 2200 27,000,000

This brings up at once the question—how do we get an idea of this third dimension of distance in the natural course of our education? Certainly not by purely independent means, binocular vision, in other words, upon the principle of parallax, or apparent shift of objects with change in viewpoint. This fundamental is useful only for near objects in the case of the human being, with eyes only three inches apart—let us say, up to a few yards. Beyond that we learn to make use of other principles.

Chief among these are two; the apparent size of objects with whose true size we are familiar, and the intervening features of the landscape between us and the object, these furnishing us with a rough series of units of distance.

Eyes for Star or Flower

Before Dr. Clyde Fisher began "Exploring the Heavens." (New York: Crowell; $2.50) more of his preparatory work was in the field of botany. His doctorate from Johns Hopkins and his early teaching was in that subject. All of which accounts for frequent remarks, apparently while engrossed in the exploration of a meteor crater or uncovering a shaleball, relative to the flora round about him.

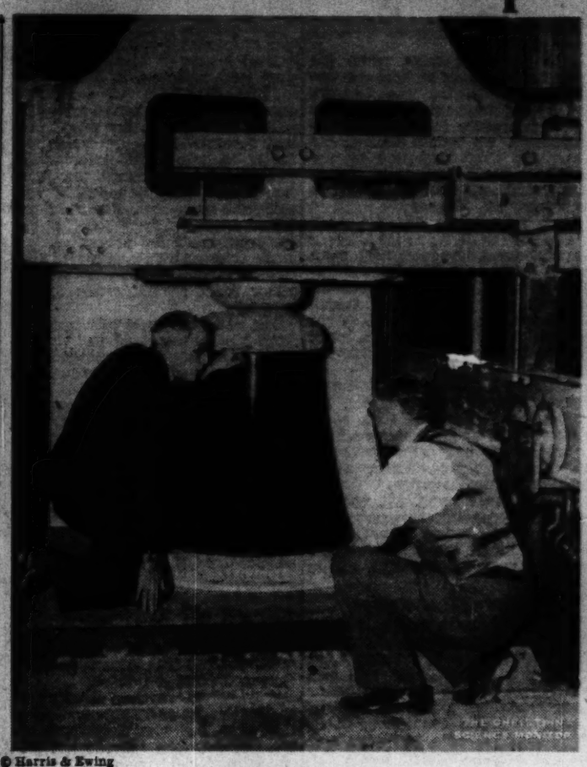
Until recent years, there was an impression abroad that astronomy was a subject only students of higher mathematics or possesors of powerful telescopes could enjoy. Today the popularity of amateur telescope making in communities large and small throughout the United States and Europe, together with the crowds that attend lectures in public planetaria and on "open nights" at the larger observatories, give the lie to this statement. The learned astronomers may still pore over "charts and diagrams, to add, divide, and measure them;" as Walt Whitman writes, after walking out on a lecturer to look at the stars themselves; but "appreciation of astronomy" can be made as fascinating a study as "appreciation of music."

Petroleum Accounted For

Dr. P. D. Trask, in a recent Department of the Interior report, expresses the belief that he has solved the mystery of how petroleum originated, a question which has stumped hundreds of investigators.

Geological conditions under which petroleum is found indicate its derivation chiefly from the organic matter of fine-grained marine sediments, he asserts. "The source of this organic matter is directly traceable to planktonic organisms in the overlying water. During their existence, prior to burial in sediments, these plankton (microscopic sea-life) undergo successive chemical changes, and a study of these provides a valuable clue as to the constitution of the organic matter of sediments."

The main source of orignal organic matter is floating plant life, which serves as food to the animal life of the sea. On being taken in as food, part of the plankton is assimilated in the tissues of the consuming organism, part is excreted as waste and the rest is used to generate energy.



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Preparing for Test

H. L. Whittemore (Left), Chief of Engineering Mechanics, United States Bureau of Standards, and Dr. A. H. Stang Make Check on Great Piece of Stoneware Before Putting It in Grip of Pumps

Displaced Plant Explained

Virginia's mystery of how "Polanisia trachysperma," a western type of spider plant, happens to be growing wild on the shore end of a large sandy pit at Tidewater is believed solved.

Correspondence with botanists in many sections of the country turned up the fact that J. A. Childrey of Yorktown had raised 12 plants of the "spider" type in 1933, from seed which reached him from a garden club in Florida. He discontinued growing them because of their unpleasant odor. Virginia naturalists conclude that a seed from these plants in Mr. Childrey's garden could easily have been carried the short distance between Yorktown and Tidewater by a bird—solving the botanical mystery.

Officials Approve Chrome

As a result of tests conducted by aeronautical engineers at the Dayton flying field, Ohio, the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation has approved the adoption and use of orange chrome yellow for life preservers.

Capt. M. Ruygrok, agent for the Oertz International Streamline Rudder Company of London, states that these tests have proven that orange as a color for a life preserver is visible at five times the distance of any other color. Captain Ruygrok advises that distinction be made between life preservers worn by passengers, and those worn by members of the ships crew, to diminish confusion during emergency conditions.

Alberta Jobless Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta.—A decrease in registered unemployed persons in Alberta as compared with the same period in 1936 is reported by the Provincial Employment Service, which states that 8423 unemployed were registered at the middle of October as compared with 11,032 for the same week last year. The largest number were in Calgary, where 4063 men and 500 women were registered as needing work.

Peru's Sugar Quota To U. S. Increased

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru — An excellent impression has been erected in Peruvian official quarters by the increased American sugar quota to Peru. Producers, naturally, are jubilant at the extent of the increase from 5500 to 53,573 tons for 1937. The announcement also contributed to a felicitous inauguration of the new Ambassador, Laurence A. Steinhardt, who told the good news on presenting credentials to President Oscar R. Benavides.

The American increase is accepted here as recognition of the value of expanding trade relations of the United States and Peru and of the creditable progress achieved in Peruvian sugar production.

The increase, it is explained, will not be on a monthly basis effective from September 1, when it went into effect, but will be fully retroactive to last January 1, so that Peru may ship to the United States such part of the entire 53,573 tons not shipped since the beginning of the year.

The quotas to be allocated to Peru and other foreign countries for 1938 have not yet been established, but meantime Peruvians are highly pleased at the American treatment accorded them.

U.S. Neutrality Act Seen as Blow To Spanish Loyalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 9—American foreign policy as expressed in the passage of the Neutrality Act has worked against the Loyalist cause in Spain and indicates "how stupid it is to try to make foreign affairs cut and dried in advance," declared Clifton M. Utley, director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, in a round table discussion sponsored by the Cook County League of Women Voters here recently.

Hayward Keniston, professor of Spanish language at the University of Chicago and an expert on Spanish culture and history, and Virginia C. Malbin, member of the National Social Workers' Commission, recently returned from Spain, agreed with Mr. Utley in the conclusion that the defeatist attitude toward the Loyalist cause abroad has little foundation. Providing that no more Italian troops are landed in Spain, they pointed out, the Government is at present in a better condition than ever before.

Germany and Italy gave assurances of help to the rebels a year before the conflict broke out, said Mr. Utley. The role played by England and France has been generally unfavorable to the Loyalists, and British public opinion has been so split on the issue that it has been easier to do nothing, thus indirectly aiding the rebel cause, he said.

At the round table discussion on China, presided over by Mrs. Louise L. Wright, chairman of the department of government and foreign policy of the National League of Women Voters, it was pointed out that the foreign policy of the United States in China is dictated by an intense minority.

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Brahms Concerto Recorded By Kreisler and London Men

Review of Recordings

Release of Brahms's concerto in D major for violin (RCA Victor) performed by Fritz Kreisler and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conducting, provides a timely side of an interesting controversy. For it is claimed by several musical authorities that Brahms owes a debt to Schumann for certain of his musical ideas.

Chief supporter of this contention is Yehudi Menuhin, the violinist, who at present is touring the United States presenting the so-called "lost" concerto in D minor of Schumann. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, too, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, declared, after Mr. Menuhin played the work before him privately, that he heard the Brahms concerto "ringing in his ears" while listening.

New York critics, however, did not find any marked similarities between the Brahms and Schumann works when Mr. Menuhin presented the American première of the Schumann concerto on Monday, with piano accompaniment.

Enjoyment of the Brahms concerto is not even slightly affected by what are possibly academic considerations of its derivations. Typical Brahms, the work opens in a quiet reflective song-like mood. The solo violin seems to be only slightly raised above the orchestral pattern and is not "showy" in the usual concerto fashion. The cadenza or show passage at the end of the first movement, however, is Kreisler's own and is brilliantly done. The second movement, which is usually the slow movement in a concerto, is likewise in Brahms's quiet mood. The third movement stems directly from the gypsies and is all full of the mercurial music of these people. This movement is more "violinistic" than the first two. The work is well recorded and the soloist has excellent backing by a conductor noted on disks for his concerto accompaniments.

Orchestral

Brahms: Concerto in D major, played by Fritz Kreisler, violinist and the London Philharmonic Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor. Five Victor records in album (nine sides).

Bach—freely transcribed by Stokowsky: Passacaglia in C minor; "My Soul Is Athirst" (from Passion According to St. Matthew); "My Jesus in Gethsemane"; Chorale from Easter Cantata (No. 4 "Christ lag im Todesbanden"); Sarabande; Aria (Lento from Suite No. 3 in D major), played by Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra. Five Victor records in album (four 12-inch, one 10-inch). No music is more timely or suggestive of the religious spirit of Christmas than Bach's. Mr. Stokowski has thrown upon the larger orchestral canvas works composed for organ, voice or chamber orchestra, and in some cases it benefits and others detracts from original values. It has helped the magnificent organ passacaglia which is worth the price of the album alone. Beautifully tender and prayerful oo is the chorale from St. Matthew which is treated in prelude fashion. The essential gentleness of the hymn, "My Jesus in Gethsemane," and the graceful Sarabande are almost spoiled by the powerful body of tone created by the orchestra. The Aria, which is also familiarly known as the "Air for G String" in the Wilhelmj arrangement, is benefited by the larger orchestral scheme. But these defects are not too serious, inasmuch as this is an eminently satisfying album. For Bach lovers it rates as a "must." It receives the reverential care of the Philadelphia unit, whose string sections the music amply compliments.

Berlioz: The Roman Carnival-Overture, played by the Boston Pops Orchestra, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. Victor record. An early work of Berlioz well played and recorded to add to the list of standard classics which this orchestra has made for disks.

Vocal

Brahms: Die Mainacht (The May Night), and Schumann: Der Nussbaum (The Nut Tree), sung by Marian Anderson, contralto, with piano accompaniment. Victor record. Miss Anderson gives gentle, sincere readings of two well-known lieder.

Mellor: The Kerry Dance, and Moore-Lambert: She Is Far from the Land, sung by John McCormack, tenor, with orchestra. Victor record. Mr. McCormack, who hasn't been heard recently on records, gives very excellent renditions of these two favorite Irish songs.

Mozart: Don Juan-Reich Mir Die Hand Mein Leben (Thy Little Hand, Love) (Act 1), and Die Zauberflöte-Bei Männern, Welche Liebe Fühlen (Manly Heart) (Act 1), sung by Margherita Perras and Gerhard Husch, with Berlin State Opera Orchestra. Victor record. Nicely done recordings of noted duets from two Mozart operas. The first is a very popular one.

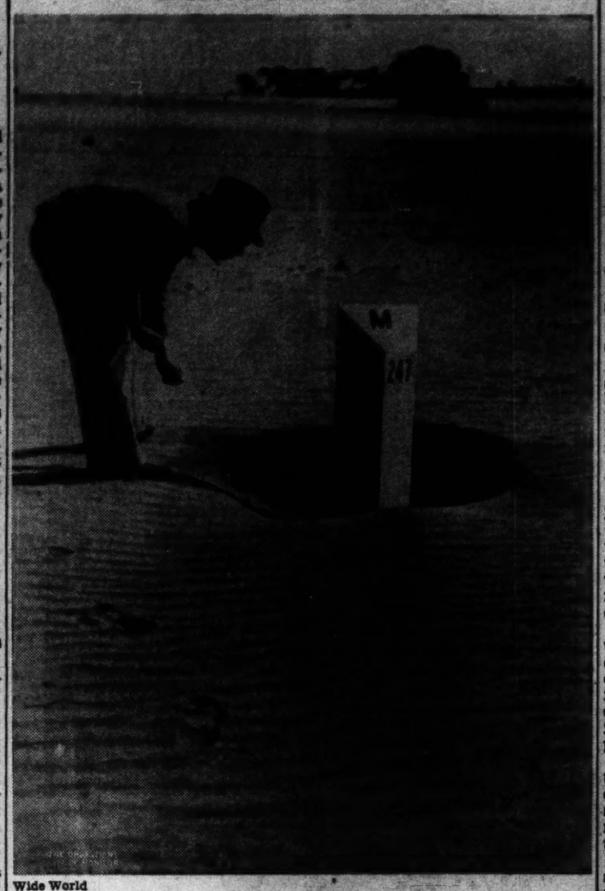
Popular

Larry Clinton, who is fast coming to the top of the Victor recording swing aggregations, does some rhythmical tricks with the Scottish tune, "The Campbells" in his "The Campbells Are Swingin'," coupling with it a humorous Oriental arrangement of "Abba Dabba" (One of the Arabian Knights). Fats Waller adds to his Victor collection with a serio-comic version of "What Will I Do in the Morning?" and a talkative "How Ya Baby?" Benny Goodman, also for Victor, pairs "Can't Teach My Old Heart New Tricks" from the picture "Hollywood Hotel," with Martha Tilton vocalizing, with a trio arrangement of "Silhouetted in the Moonlight" from the same production.

Jean Sablon, French popular baritone, records for Victor in his glissando style 'Le Doux Caboulot," which our French adds up to "The Friendly Tavern," and, on the other side, "Si mon coeur pouvait te dire" (If My Heart Could Tell You).

Vernon Geyer, jazz soloist on the Hammond electric organ, mars "Let 'Er Go" with harsh staccato chords, but does a smoother arrangement of "The Sheik." For Bluebird disk.

Desert on the Move



Wide World

Engulfed Highway

Signpost by Roadside, 247 Miles From Melbourne, Around Which Sand Has Drifted

Australian Acres Reclaimed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Far northern towns in Australia have been practically isolated by recurring sandstorms, and prompt measures will have to be taken to prevent entire communities from being overwhelmed by encroaching sand, according to reports made by a Federal and State Government Committee studying erosion conditions.

These semi-arid areas in the northern country are being rapidly invaded by sandhills; and in the town of Farina, camel teams with scoops are engaged continually clearing the streets. Sandstorms are almost a daily occurrence, and even a wind of only 20 miles an hour causes a drift sufficiently dense to limit visibility to a few yards.

It was reported by residents that in one period last year dust blew continuously in Parachilna for 37 days and nights.

The beneficial effect of establishing reserves was shown by the transformation of one paddock in three years from a barren waste into an area of wonderful growth. When the lease expired, the Pastoral Board did not re-allot the block but arranged with a neighboring pastoralist to maintain the fences and keep off stock. The committee also saw a reserve which formerly was covered by vegetation ofter being leased out by the Government for heavy stocking, become an unrelieved sandhill.

Nearly 200 specimens of plant life which can grow vigorously in semi-arid conditions were gathered by Prof. Arthur E. V. Richardson, director of the Waite Research Institute and member of the committee. Their presence impressed experts with the encouraging possibilities of recovery in large areas of this far northern country, provided that prompt and proper measures are taken and rabbits and stock are controlled.

Owners of sheep stations are taking a keen interest in the campaign against soil and wind erosion, and their co-operation is going to be a big factor in any success achieved. The areas visited by the committee embraced the immense sweep of pastoral holdings east and west of the Flinders Range, on one side of which there is a plain more than 40 miles wide in places.

Flaws Seen in Brewers' Code

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—By pledging itself to law observance and removal of unsocial conditions surrounding the sale of beer, the United Brewers Industrial Foundation makes an implied confession of the long record of law violation of the brewing industry and fails to take into consideration the fact that alcohol is by its very nature anti-social, declares the American Business Men's Research Foundation here.

In comment upon the pledge, which the Brewers' Foundation has had printed in form suggesting an old illuminated manuscript, with attractive initial letters in red and black, the business men's organization offers nine points of criticism.

Its first objections, on scientific grounds, are to the opening sentences of the code, which begins as follows:

"The Brewing Industry of the United States, custodian of an art and science practiced since the beginnings of recorded history, supplies a mild beverage to the major part of our population. Beer is the bulwark of moderation and sobriety."

To this the Business Men's Foundation replies:

"Beer, the brewers' only product, is an alcoholic beverage, proved to be an intoxicant by authoritative scientific experiment and by social experience."

The brewers' pledge puts the members of the foundation on record in support of certain improved trade practices, such as maintaining "exacting high standards in the brewing and packaging of beer and ale" but does not, says the Business Men's Foundation, take notice of the most patent trade abuse of all, "the tie-up of the beer business with the liquor traffic as a legal institution."

Further, it regards as a confession of past lawlessness the brewers' pledge to "conduct our business in conformity with established laws"; "to support the duly constituted authorities for elimination of anti-social conditions wherever they may surround the sale of beer to the consumer"; and "to prevent the beer sales to minors, or to persons who have drunk to excess."

"Obviously," comments the Business Men's Foundation, "if such a projected code as this had been as suddenly proclaimed by any legitimate business or industry—say that of hardware, groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, or that of any other average merchant along the Nation's Main Street—such a pronouncement would have been regarded either as an altogether superfluous statement of behavior long established in the very warp and woof of civilized relations, or else a transparent confession of panic over threatened exposure of, and punishment for, long-continued business dishonesty.

"The brewers' code betrays singular preoccupation with the subject of obedience to law. Imagine any other legitimate trade, in a public statement of progressive policy, devoting its attention almost exclusively to pledges to obey established laws, support the constituted authorities, and morally encourage the great body of retailers who sell beer as law-abiding citizens.'"

Age Pension Laws Cause Alien Rush To Get Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—In order to get the benefits of old age pension laws, more and more aliens are seeking American citizenship. Social security legislation enacted in many states has some qualification in it requiring the beneficiaries to be citizens, James Lawrence Houghteling, new Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization service, declared here in his first public utterance since assuming his office under the Department of Labor. He addressed the all-day conference on naturalization and citizenship held here recently.

The number of persons filing their first papers increased from 108,000 in 1934 to 176,000 in 1937, Mr. Houghteling said, and he added that there were now about 4,000,000 unnaturalized aliens remaining in this country. The majority of these were probably deterred from applying for their citizenship papers because of "inertia," he said.

Mr. Houghteling explained that the concurrent social security acts of 32 states had citizenship qualification in some form. These states include New York, Illinois and other densely populated states aggregating about 70 per cent of the national population.

The speaker deplored the fact that many were seeking to acquire citizenship simply because of pensions, and added that citizenship must be measured in other terms than the dollar.

"The value of American citizenship in the acquisition of the right to vote, right to hold office of emolument, the right to bring in members of one's own family to the country, right of freedom from foreign military service, right to secure license to practice certain professions and trades—these advantages should induce aliens to become naturalized," he said.

Mrs. Kenneth F. Rich, director of the Immigrants' Protective League, an organization in Chicago which assists the foreign born in becoming adjusted to a life in a new community, told the conference that there was "standing room only at the league." In spite of the fact that immigration to this country has been virtually stopped, the league not only continues to have hundreds of foreign born asking for advice and help but the pressure of service is increasing, she said.

"The number of people in Chicago applying for citizenship in the last four years has doubled," said Mrs. Rich. "Furthermore, the complications in the laws and the many exceptions in the amended naturalization laws have made it very difficult to determine the citizenship status of many of those applying to our office for information.

"Chicago is full of people who have thought that they were citizens of the United States through naturalization of parents or husbands, until faced with the need to produce documentary proof under the provisions of the Social Security Act, for instance. Birth certificates from foreign countries are hard to secure for old people, and there are many other difficult complications."

Wage-Hour Bill Seen Reviving NRA Features

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—Formulation of the wage-hour bill has taken a brand new direction behind the scenes in Congress, and one which seems like a revival of important features of the old NRA.

The re-written bill provides for a $10,000-a-year administrator under the Labor Department, instead of the five-man independent board provided by the bill already passed by the Senate. The revised bill provides a new feature and one which has not heretofore been discussed in the long disputes over the far-reaching measure to regulate American industry. It authorizes the proposed administrator to appoint "a wage and hour committee to consider and recommend a minimum wage rate or a maximum work day and work week, or both" and to do this for any industry in which he has reason to believe oppressive labor conditions exist.

No committees would be named for industries in which the minimum wages and maximum hours are better than 40 cents an hour and 40 hours a week named in the bill.

The introduction of the proposed committees is a brand new device under the measure, reminiscent of the boards which drew up codes under NRA.

Representatives for Public

Under the plan, the new committees would have equal numbers of representatives of capital and labor, together with not more than three disinterested representatives of the public, one of whom would be chairman.

The administrator would hand over to these committees all his data on an industry and the latter could summon witnesses to get additional information. The committees would be limited to wage-hour problems and would not be authorized to develop fair trade practices as under NRA. They would submit their recommendations to the administrator. The latter would review them and would be limited to three actions: he could promulgate the recommendations, send the recommendations back to the committee for further study, or dismiss the committee and appoint a new one. The administrator would not be permitted to promulgate a wage-hour "code" without the consent of the committee.

Weigh Living Cost

The revised bill, it is understood, would be guided by the following considerations in recommending a minimum wage:

Cost of living, wages paid by firms in the particular industry where reasonable minimum standards are voluntarily maintained; wages paid in other sections of the industry under collective agreements; cost of moving goods from production points to markets; reasonable value of the services rendered; differences in unit costs of manufacturing occasioned by local natural resources, operating conditions or other production cost factors.

Approximately 100 Democratic advocates of the wage-hour bill held a secret caucus headed by Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Massachusetts and attended by Speaker William B. Bankhead, Majority Leader Sam Rayburn and majority whip Patrick J. Boland this morning. The group organized itself into a "bodyguard bloc" to protect the labor standards bill when it reaches the floor Monday, after finally being discharged from the rules committee. It will fight weakening amendments from the floor.

Friends of the measure agreed to stay on the floor at all times during debate to prevent surprise amendments. Conservatives as well as Liberals were in the caucus which heard leaders urge unity in getting the bill through the House.

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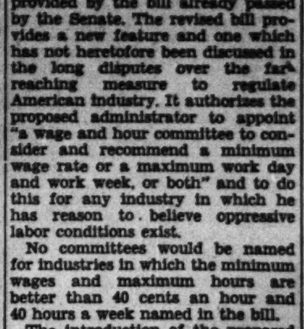

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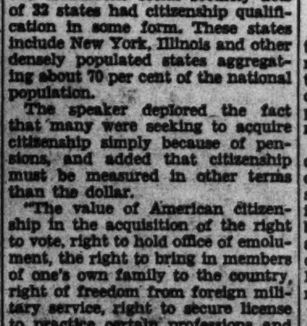

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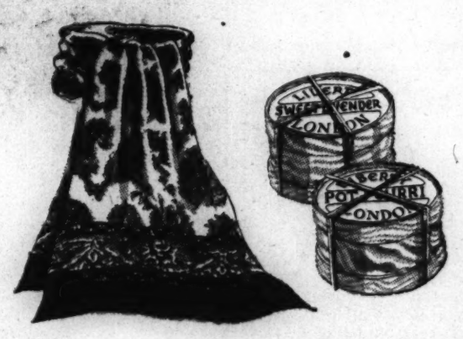

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Kennedy to Go to London As American Ambassador

(Continued from Page 1)

when the task of improving relations between business and the White House is vital, emphasizes how very essential the President now believes the London job to be.

Indeed, some Washington observers have such difficulty in comprehending how the President can dispense with Mr. Kennedy's services at home that they are suggesting he is being sent "into exile" because he has been giving Mr. Roosevelt unwelcome advice, pressing him to take further steps conciliatory to business.

One other relevant consideration enters the picture. Mr. Kennedy's activities as chairman of the Maritime Commission have aroused much criticism in organized labor. His usefulness as a high administration official at home may, for the time being, have been jeopardized by this sentiment. Later, returning from a sojourn in London, his standing with labor may have been improved by time.

Trusted by Business

However, to those observers here—and they are many—who regard the internal economic situation as a paramount issue, the prospective departure of Mr. Kennedy from the domestic scene seems a major development. The Boston financier has been just about the most useful window-dressing the Roosevelt Administration has had on its business front—and the statement is not intended to disparage the tangible services rendered by Mr. Kennedy.

Such observers had figured—if the Roosevelt Administration really wanted to conciliate business—that Mr. Kennedy might be appointed as some sort of "co-ordinator of recovery"—a fantastic-seeming title really intended to encourage business. He has also been persistently mentioned as a possible Secretary of the Treasury, although there has been no hint that Secretary Morgenthau intended to leave or that the President would eject him.

In any case, Mr. Kennedy's usefulness—divided between Washington and Wall Street—has been daily manifest. Unless the "exile" theory is accepted, it emphasizes how very gravely the foreign situation is taken. Not only is Mr. Kennedy expected to be an able negotiator of the trade agreement, but his acute intellect is counted on by the President to assess the political situation in Europe. And Mr. Kennedy would speak with the authority of a close presidential confidant.

Wealthy and Competent

The fact that the United States so inadequately pays its diplomatists has for years dictated that major ambassadorships go to millionaires. Previous appointments have not always coincided with real ability.

And so Washington summarizes the Kennedy appointment by saying bluntly: "Roosevelt has selected his ablest millionaire—his ablest stick of ambassadorial timber."

British sources here say that they feel the appointment will be entirely persona grata, and that Great Britain will feel gratified at the appointment of so close a confidant of the President, who has also achieved much in his own right in business life.

A Native Bostonian

Moreover—and this is an important point—they believe that the choice of Mr. Kennedy to negotiate the Anglo-American trade agreement ought to do something to allay Massachusetts' and New England's opposition to the agreement. Mr. Kennedy, after all, is a native Bostonian—graduate of Boston Latin School and Harvard University—and maintains friendly relations with many who are now opposing the trade agreement program.

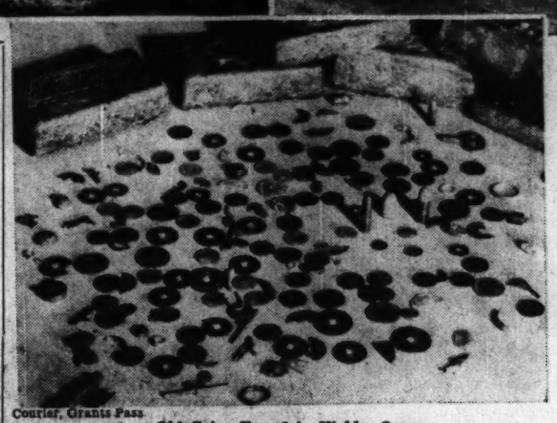
Mr. Kennedy was a bank president at 25, an important organizer and reorganizer of motion picture companies, and a noted stock market figure. He is married to the former Rose Fitzgerald of Boston, daughter of former Mayor Fitzgerald—"Honey Fitz." They have nine children.

Ambassador Bingham has held the London post since shortly after President Roosevelt's first inauguration—a relatively lengthy tenure. He is proprietor of the Courier Journal and the Times, of Louisville, Ky.

Played-Out Gold Fields Pay Under New Methods

Old Chinese Water Wheel

Waldo, a Ghost Town


Courier, Grants Pass
Old Coins Found in Waldo, Oregon

Mining in Oregon Ghost Town Uncovers Relics of Old Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRANTS PASS, Ore.—If the phrase "money talks" could be taken literally, a hoard of old pieces of money sluiced out by the Esterov mine operations on the side of old diggings in the township of Waldo would tell interesting, perhaps hair-rising tales of the early days of southern Oregon.

One is a California octagonal gold dollar, one a United States gold dollar, and a third is as yet unidentified but believed to be British. Forty or fifty of the dimes range in date as far back as 1832. The group includes an 1856 French franc and several Chinese coins. Chinese idols, a six-barreled revolver, and other old relics also made their appearance in the sluice-out.

Waldo, a town now fast disappearing, being sluiced away in fact by modern mining machinery in the search for gold, was once the county seat of Josephine County, Oregon. It was born in 1852 as "Sailors Diggins," so named because of the fact that a crew of sailors, having heard of the gold strikes at Jacksonville, Oregon, deserted their ship at Crescent City, California, and hiked over the almost impassable mountains to find themselves, footsore and weary, not at Jacksonville, but at the scene of their future mining operations, about 40 miles from the present site of Grants Pass, Oregon. Later in the year they drew up Oregon's first mining code.

For years, Waldo was the metropolis of Josephine County. In 1863, C. Decker built the old stone and brick structure which served as store and postoffice for many years. Its doors were of iron, its window shutters of sheet metal, and its foundation of rocks, built on bed-rock, enclosed a cellar designed to be used as a refuge in case of Indian raids.

This building, and the flooring and sub-structure of an old frame house, have been left standing by the gold seekers. The claim is made that the latter structure is Waldo's oldest building. Certain it is that for years it has attracted widespread attention because of the fact that its walls are papered with eastern newspapers of Civil War days.

The time came when the white miners, believing that all which was left of the once rich mining property was nothing but sand and gravel, deserted the old claims and moved on to more promising fields of labor. Then the Chinese swarmed in and, with their more dogged patience and perseverance, aided by their ancient water wheels (see picture), found gold which seemed riches to them in the old abandoned claims. George Lewis, Josephine County sheriff at the time, states that there were as many as 3500 Chinamen working in the mines around Waldo and Kerby during the '70's. A poll tax of $4 was exacted from everyone at that time, so it was easy to make an accurate check.

At least, even the Chinese felt that they had exhausted the resources of the Waldo mining region and departed, and soon after the need for a town seemed gone. Everyone moved away, and for several years the place has stood as a ghost town, sacredly guarding the memories which the modern "giants" are now sluicing into the limelight.

New Deal Aid Urged By Union Pacific Head

By the Associated Press

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 9

William M. Jeffers, president of the Union Pacific Railroad, "wonders if it were not time for business men and 'big business' to get together and determine if the objectives of the Roosevelt administration were not approximately correct."

Speaking at a dinner honoring him last night, Mr. Jeffers said he felt business had not responded properly when the President asked for advice.

"Big business left as the only course the President could follow that of selecting college men, the 'brain trusters,' to aid him in attaining his objectives," Mr. Jeffers declared.

Strategic Benefit Seen for Italy In Work in Albania

(Continued from Page 1)

its harbor Durazzo by a railway has been abandoned by the SVEA which has persuaded King Zog that it would be more practical to double the present highway between the two towns. Great importance has been attached to development of Durazzo harbor which has cost 9,500,000 gold francs or about 18 per cent of the total capital invested by Italy in Albania. The port has been dug deep enough to accommodate ships of any tonnage and has been provided with moles, docks, and jetties.

Out of the 11,000,000 francs spent by the SVEA on public buildings, more than a third has been used for military edifices. Next on the list come "palaces for ministries," then the residence of King Zog and the royal family, hospitals, prisons, and schools.

Italy has provided not only the capital but the labor to develop Albania. Some 69.6 per cent of the workmen who built the roads, harbors and edifices are Italians, and 21.8 per cent Albanians. The rest are foreign qualified experts. The general cost has somewhat exceeded the estimate and after 10 years only some 7,000,000 francs remain of the 62,700,000 francs raised by the Albanian development loan. Yet the task accomplished, states the SVEA, has only been a beginning, "preparatory of further development."

Donations by Italy Keep Albania Going; Heavy Deficits Shown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania—Albania's economic dependence on Italy is clearly shown in the country's trade and treasury reports. The last state budget, for example, foresees a total expenditure of 26,224,787 gold francs (approximately $8,741,596) while the total receipts will not reach 20,000,000 francs. This will leave a deficit of more than 6,500,000 gold francs or a fourth of the total budget. This sum is entered on the receipt side of the treasury books as loans and credits, which means it comes from Italy.

And it comes as a gift. Though classified as loans and credits, Italy simply donates this money to its neighbor. Italy pays the bills and keeps the Albanian state machine going. When it ceases to pay, that machine slows down, as officers, policemen, teachers and officials go without pay. For a while Albania tried to tbe independent and salaries fell as much as seven months in arrears.

Of the state expenditures of 26,000,000 francs, 500,000 goes to the King. That is, this ruler of 1,000,000 poor people gets $171,864 yearly.

Fully half of the total budget goes for the armed forces. The next largest item of expenditures is for schools. Four times as much is spent for the army and police as for education. Third comes the outlay for national economy, meaning agricultural advance.

Most of the receipts come from customs and government monopolies. The chief state monopoly is benzine. Since there are no trains whatsoever in Albania, benzine is a very vital necessity. It is expensive and the high monopoly tax appreciably raises the cost of living. Most commodities in Albania are expensive.

The foreign trade balance is even more unfavorable than the state treasury balance. Its deficit is appreciably more than the total value of exports. In other words, Albania sells much less than half as much as it buys.

Albania obtains a fourth of all its imports from Italy and sends about 70 per cent of its exports there. Its chief exports are cheese, hides, wool, eggs. In other words, the country's trade is based almost entirely on its sheep, chickens, and cows. America buys most of its cheese—for Greeks and Bulgarians living there.

The future of Albania seems to depend on how successfully it teaches the people to cultivate the arable land.

More B. C. Police Asked In Doukhobor Disorders

VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 9 (CP)—Premier Pattullo told the British Columbia Legislature yesterday that an additional grant of $100,000 was needed for the Provincial Police Department owing to disorders among the Russian religious sect of Doukhobors in southeastern British Columbia.

The Premier said nearly 100 policemen had been stationed in Doukhobor-settled communities in the Kootenay district for several months guarding public buildings, schools and bridges. Last spring several schools and Doukhobor community halls were destroyed by fires described as incendiary.

Union to Contest Dearborn Action In Handbill Case

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Detroit: Sixty-one members of the United Automobile Workers Union faced charges of violating a traffic ordinance today as a result of the union's defiance of a Dearborn ruling that handbills could not be distributed at the Miller Road gates of the Ford Motor Company River Rouge plant.

The union indicated it expected to make a test case of the ordinance. The arrested men were released on their own recognizance.

As the patrol wagons unloaded the union men at the police station and policemen led them to the "bullpen," they sang "Solidarity Forever," the U. A. W. marching song.

Washington: The troublesome issue of craft versus industrial unionism which plunged organized labor into civil war two years ago split the National Labor Relations Board again. By a 2-to-1 vote, the board certified the Pattern Makers Association as the collective bargaining representative for wood pattern craftsmen in the plant of the Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation, Harrison, N. J. The pattern makers, affiliated with the A. F. of L., comprise a minority of the plant's workers.

Baltimore, Md.: A longshoremen's strike, which has tied up the Merchants and Miners Transportation Company terminal here since mid-November, spread to the company's terminals in Boston, Providence and Philadelphia.

New Jersey Plan Asks Paid Judges For Parole Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 9—A change in New Jersey's parole system, which was a major issue in the recent gubernatorial campaign, is suggested by Common Pleas Judge Walter D. Van Riper, who wants full-time salaried judges to replace the present tribunal.

The proposal, which was contained in a letter to Assemblyman Raymond H. Schroeder, who has been named to study paroles and pardons, calls for appointment of three to five judges by the Governor. They would sit "regularly, openly and with a prepared calendar of cases, giving an opportunity to all concerned to be heard and let the vote of the court be a matter of public record and its conclusion justified by memorandum."

The parole system was injected into the campaign after revelation last summer that Herman G. Mulock Jr. of Atlantic City was paroled after serving seven years of a life term for a speakeasy murder in Newark in 1930.

Judge Van Riper referred to charges that there was a "breakdown of the parole system, caused by weak sentimentality, sob-sister stuff and even other reasons which may not be as commendable." Such easy paroles, he declared, were granted either because of a weakness of personnel constituting the paroling authority or because of the system.

The present court consists of the Governor, the Chancellor and the six lay judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Judge Van Riper cited the multiplicity of duties of the Governor and the Chancellor, and wrote that it would be a physical impossibility for them to consider carefully the applications for pardons and paroles, which numbered about 1000 last year.

Old Buildings Data Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—More than 18,000 original manuscripts dealing with old homes, churches, schools, public buildings, cemeteries, battlefields or other historic sites in all sections of Virginia have been prepared and filed at the Virginia Historical Inventory office in Richmond, according to announcement from W. A. Moon Jr., of Waynesboro, acting state director of the WPA project.

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Varsity game starts at 8:30 and freshman contest begins at 7:30.

Elimination of the center-jump rule has revolutionized the entire game of basketball to the extent where coaches throughout the country are being forced to adopt new offensive and defensive tactics.

This is the opinion of Jimmy Dunn who makes his debut tonight as head coach of Northeastern's basketball team when the Huskies meet Harvard's courtsters at Cambridge. The freshman quintets of the two universities will play a preliminary game, starting at 7:30 p. m.

"The game of basketball has been changing ever since I can remember," Jimmy pointed out, "but never in its history has there been such a radical change as the elimination of the center-jump. The coaches of basketball are already aware what this new rule is going to do. But I doubt if the public is. With the center-jump gone—and mind you I'm in favor of its going—the game is going to be speeded up to a terrific pace.

Need Large Squads

"A few years ago we could get along with eight or nine players but today a coach will need at least 15 or 20 men to carry on at the speed required."

Of course, as Jimmy further said, speed and action is what the basketball public has been howling for during the past decade. And Jimmy feels certain they will see plenty of it this season.

"Why even the referees have noted the difference," Jimmy remarked. "In fact I have talked with several officials who said that the men who work these contests must be in as good shape as the boys if they hope to keep up with the game."

With this new rule, according to Jimmy, has gone the center and guards, so-called, on a basketball team. "I want five fast, scoring forwards on my team," he declared. "You're going to see more scoring in this game during the coming months than ever before. I fully believe, because of the speed of the game, the rules will have to provide for free substitution at any time in the game. In other words we will be forced to use the method now employed in hockey."

Defensive Play Altered

Jimmy was of the further opinion that the defensive play of past years, where one guard or the other was required to play stationary, will be completely altered.

"Every man will be up the floor on an offensive rush," Jimmy stated. That's the style of play we intend to use and I believe you'll find a majority of other coaches doing the same.

"In regard to our game with Harvard tonight, all I can say is we will be out there trying to win. Wes Fesler has a fine group of boys and should have the edge."

Jimmy will start three veterans and two lettermen against the Crimson. In reserve the Huskies will have the all-sophomore quintet that is expected to develop into the chief offensive unit. These lads, as yearlings, represented one of the best freshman teams at Northeastern, and went through the season with only one defeat.

Lou Smith, rangy boy from Berwick, Penna., centers the sophomore outfit, which has Bob Gurney of Medford and Jim Hatch of Dover, N. H., at forwards and Bob Toucey of Stratford, Conn., and Vin Labowicz of Maynard at guards.

Veterans to Start

The veterans comprise Capt Frank Meehan, towering Belmont boy who is the first three-sport captain in Northeastern's athletic history. He will be at the center post, while Eric "Swede" Almstrom, classy blond sharpshooter from Quincy, and Emery Spidell, Dorchester star, have Dunn's nod at the forward positions. Jim Connolly, captain-elect of football, and Stan Rogers from Hackettstown, N. J., will be at the guard posts.

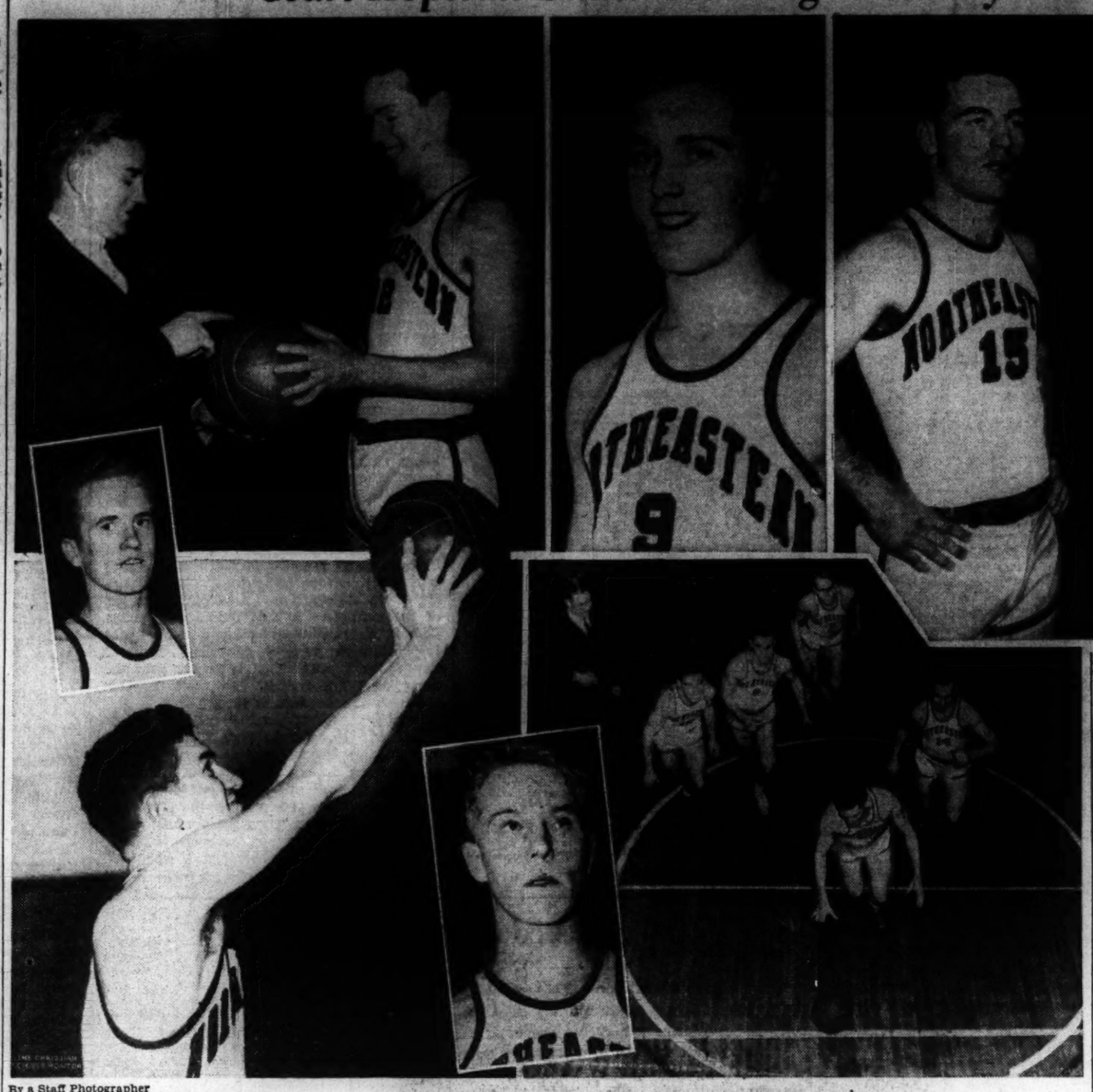
Northeastern is in the New England Intercollegiate Basketball League and will play its opening game on Jan. 6. After tonight's game the Huskies will play Clark at Worcester on the 15th and Lowell Textile will provide the opposition at Johnson Memorial Gym on the 18th. The schedule:

Dec. 9—Harvard at Cambridge; 15—Clark at Worcester; 18—Lowell Textile.
Jan. 6—Colby at Waterville; 7—Maine at Orono; 8—Bates at Lewiston; 11—Rhode Island at Kingston; 15—Maine; 19—Williams at Williamstown; 22—Springfield at Springfield.
Feb. 2—Brown at Providence; 5—New Hampshire at Durham; 10—Tufts at Medford; 12—New Hampshire; 16—Worcester Poly; 19—Rhode Island; 22—Connecticut State at Storrs.
March 5—Connecticut State.

Mass State Track Schedule

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—Massachusetts State College trackmen will face a schedule of three dual meets, one triangular and two intercollegiates next spring, it was announced yesterday. The schedule: April 23—Boston University, 30—Trinity at Hartford. May 7—Tufts and Worcester Tech at Medford, 14—Eastern Intercollegiates at Worcester, 20, 21—New Englands at Providence, 28—Connecticut State.

Court Hopefuls Under Coaching of Jimmy Dunn



By a Staff Photographer

Top—Left to Right: Coach Jimmy Dunn and Capt. Frank Meehan; Vin Labowicz, Sophomore Who Will See Plenty of Action Tonight; Stan Rogers and Jim Connolly, Football Stars, Who Are Regular Starting Guards. Connolly Is Football Captain-elect

Lower—Lou Smith (Left) Tall Sophomore Center Who Just Tips the Ball Into Basket; Huskies' Offensive Under Way

Insets—Left: Tom Gleason, Sophomore Guard, Who Is Making a Strong Bid for a Regular Position. Right—Eric Almstrom, Sharpshooting Forward

Schindler Expected To Race on Garden Indoor Bowl Track

"Wild Bill" Schindler, king of the roaring motors, is headed for Boston to take part in tonight's big melange of speed at the Boston Garden.

Schindler has been racing on a Texas outdoor circuit that takes in the cities of San Antonio, Dallas and Houston; but when word came to him of the new Boston Garden indoor board speedway he headed direct for Indianapolis. At the Dreyer plant in the Indiana racing center, Bill has picked up a brand new midget car, a Dreyer Special, and in one continuous drive from Indianapolis, just about 1000 miles, he arrives in the Hub early today.

Schindler's entry in the Garden midget speed carnival means even more thrills piled onto those which have been in evidence in the previous two meetings of the little speed bugs on the Garden board oval. It means more competition for Bob Sall, Paul Russo, Ernie Gessel and the others who have been burning up the Garden boards.

Once again in conjunction with the Garden carnival of speed provided by the midgets, there will be a series of really interesting sprint and motor-paced bike races. The wider track is sure to help the bike riders just as much as the auto drivers, particularly so in the motor-paced events.

Listed among tonight's entries in the Garden auto races are Doc Shanebrook, Detroit; Paul Russo, Chicago; Dick Shuebrook, Cohasset; Bill Troutwine, Gloversville, N. Y.; Frank Bailey, New Brunswick, N. J., Ernie Gassel, Long Island, N. Y.; Jimmy Colburn, Penns Grove, N. J.; Bob Sall, Paterson, N. J.; Oscar Ridlon, Boston; Don McDonald, Boston; Vinie Kolker, Uniontown, Penna.; Joe Mulligan, New York; "Red" Redmond, Atlanta, Ga.; Bill Scarince, Garfield, N. J.; George Krantz, Elmhurst, L. I.; Charlie Miller, Linden, N. J., and Joe Sostillio, Newton, Mass.

Canadian Amateur Hockey Trouble Crops Out Again

OTTAWA, Canada, Dec. 9 (AP)—President Cecil Duncan of the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association said last night he had suspended the Quebec Amateur Hockey Association for violating three C. A. H. A. edicts.

Duncan announced the suspension after being shown newspaper items from Montreal in which the Boston Olympics hockey team had been admitted to membership in the Quebec provincial senior league, in disregard of a C. A. H. A. order. Another C. A. H. A. order disregarded was that in which the Quebec group gave permission for Don Willson and Cy Allen to play in the Quebec senior league.

Duncan said that along with the suspension, he was setting up a commission to control hockey in the Quebec province.

British Team May Tour

LONDON, Dec. 9 (CP)—Canada and the United States may be visited early next year by a team representing the British Squash Rackets Association. The association, after receiving an invitation from the United States, has asked 25 of its leading players if they could make the trip. The team would leave Jan. 10.

Tie Games Feature Play of Cleveland

International-American Hockey Standing

Eastern Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	7	1	4	32	20	15
Providence	4	3	4	17	17	11
Springfield	3	3	5	20	23	9
New Haven	3	4	5	18	23	8
Western Division						
Syracuse	5	2	3	26	21	12
Cleveland	3	6	2	21	23	12
Pittsburgh	4	3	4	30	27	11

Results Dec. 8

Cleveland 2, Pittsburgh 2.
Providence 0, Philadelphia 8.

By the Associated Press

Generally tie games are an unsatisfactory outcome to both the customers and contestants alike, but the Cleveland Barons of the International - American Hockey League are making them pay dividends.

The Barons who seem to be making a specialty of deadlocked contests, drew for the sixth time this season when they tied the Pittsburgh Hornets 2-2 last night. As a result of this performance, Bill Cook's outfit finally pulled up to the western division pace setters, the Syracuse Stars, with 12 points for each team. Just to make things a little more complicated, the one point earned by the Hornets, who have played three ties so far, moved them within one point of the co-leaders.

Perhaps the effect is contagious, for the Philadelphia Ramblers, who had managed to go through 10 games without winding up where they started from, also joined the "even-Steven" club by playing a scoreless tie with the Providence Reds in the other loop contest.

Despite the even finish, the Cleveland-Pittsburgh battle was hard fought with the goalies handling 86 drives between them. Cleveland twice took one-goal leads only to see the Hornets come back to even the count. Lorne Duguid and Les Cunningham scored for the Barons, while Ken Doraty and Don Deacon countered for the Pittsburghers.

The Philadelphia - Providence game was strictly defensive. The sharpshooters of both teams found the backliners impregnable and seldom received a clean shot at the net.

'Boardwalk Bowl' Game

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Dec. 9 (AP)—Holy Cross and Villanova were invited by Atlantic City yesterday to send their football teams here New Year's night for the first annual "Boardwalk Bowl" game.

The annual game, to be played by what city officials regard as the two outstanding eastern teams, would be played in the $15,000,000 convention hall, which contains the world's only regulation indoor football field, and has a seating capacity of 20,000.

Invitations were sent to "Clipper" Smith, coach of the undefeated Villanova eleven, and to Thomas McCabe of Holy Cross.

Holy Cross Declines

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—Thomas McCabe, director of athletics at Holy Cross, said last night he had declined an invitation to play a football game indoors at Atlantic City, Jan. 1.

New England College Results

Hockey

Yale 6, Boson University 3.

Basketball

Brown 54, Clark 40.
Dartmouth 53, Amherst 30.
Harvard 58, M. I. T. 33.

Striking Example Of the New Order In Pro Football

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The rampaging Washington Redskins, who play the Chicago Bears Sunday at Chicago for the national professional football title, offer a striking example of the new order in the money game, as distinguished from the rough and ready days agone.

Mostly they're just youngsters, in there to enjoy a little more football and make themselves a quick stake before embarking on a business career. They're still full of the old college enthusiasms.

"There's been a great change in the last few years," says their coach, Ray Flaherty. "I would rather coach this bunch of fellows than any college team in the country. They are smart and they have spirit. Some of the old-timers used to be trouble makers. There's no room for them any more."

The Redskins have outgrown fist fighting on the field. The social tone of the money game has risen remarkably, too. The Redskins stayed at the Westchester Club near Rye, N. Y., on their last visit here. There was a sign inside Sammy Baugh's comfortable little room pointing out that it could be taken on a monthly basis at the bargain rate of $350.

They're a quiet crew off the field, and mannerly.

Even the methods of hazing newcomers to the league squads have been gentled down. Nothing rough; just sufficient to let the incoming all-Americas know they aren't campus heroes any longer.

A favorite method is to make the freshmen on the pay roll get up before the entire team every few nights and sing or recite.

"But if that doesn't do the trick, of course, we have a few other little things we can do," said the informant. "An all-America fullback can look mightly silly if he doesn't get good blocking. He catches on quick."

Michigan Announces Kipke Done as Coach

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 9 (AP)—The University of Michigan board in control of athletics notified head football Coach Harry G. Kipke today that his contract would not be renewed next year. His contract expires June 1, 1938.

The board announced that it had gone on record in a resolution yesterday as disapproving of its renewal.

On the identity of Kipke's successor, the board replied it had authorized its officers to interview "qualified coaches."

Doe Bundy Wins at Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 9 (AP)—Dorothy May Bundy of Los Angeles today defeated Thelma Coyne of Australia, 6—4, 6—4, in the women's semifinals of the Victorian lawn tennis tournament. Donald Budge of the United States defeated Vivian McGrath of Australia 8—6, 6—3, 8—6 and Jack Bromwich defeated Adrian Quist 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 3—6, 6—1 in the men's semifinals.

Di Maggio Outstanding

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9 (AP)—The Philadelphia Sporting Writers' Association announced yesterday that Joe Di Maggio, of the New York Yankees, was voted the outstanding athlete of 1937 by the association. He will be given the award at the annual dinner of the association Jan. 25.

Red Sox Lead Dull Market At Meetings

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—If anyone insisted on awarding a "money spending" blue ribbon for activity during the 1937 major leagues' baseball meetings, it would have to be pinned on the gilt-edged Boston Red Sox.

The Red Sox, or rather Owner Tom Yawkey, know how to spend money much faster than their deals during one of the dullest "ivory markets" in recent seasons would indicate. But what they accomplished looked big in contrast with the inactivity of a majority of other clubs.

They obtained young Ted Williams, an outfield star, from San Diego for two players and cash. The New York Yankees offered $35,000 for Williams, so it can be assumed that Yawkey paid high for the west coast youth. The Red Sox let Oscar Melillo go to the Browns as a coach and participated in one of the three strictly all-major deals of both the minor and major assemblies, sending Outfielder Buster Mills, Infielder Ralph (Red) Kress and Pitcher Buck Newsom to the St. Louis Browns for Outfielder Joe Vosmik.

With not a single big deal made by either league at the major sessions, the fans will have to go back to the minor league gathering at Milwaukee for most of their "hot stove" topics this winter. Detroit and Chicago pulled the biggest transaction, with Chicago sending Pitcher Vern Kennedy, Outfielder Dixie Walker, and Infielder Tony Piet to Detroit for Outfielder Gerald Walker, Infielder Marvin Owen and Catcher Mike Tresh.

The majors failed to see eye to eye as to the type of ball to be used and in yesterday's final and joint meeting refused to reopen discussions. The American League will continue to use the same ball it has for many years, the fast or "rabbit" spheroid. The Nationals, after using the fast ball four seasons, will go back to the slower and heavier ball favored by pitchers.

The National circuit re-elected Ford Frick president for three years, and renewed an agreement permitting Cincinnati to play seven night games next season. The junior circuit, in which the term of President William Harridge still has a year to run, turned down Cleveland's application for night ball.

Close-up and short shots as the moguls headed homeward: Umpire Brick Owens and Manager Jimmy Dykes running into each other in the lobby . . . Owens cracking: "Glad to see you, Jim, in the winter time" . . . And Dykes' laughing comeback: "Mutual" . . . Dykes promised Mickey Cochrane, whose trade of "Gee" Walker to Chicago has Detroit fans yelling in protest, that he'd hold Walker out of the first Sox game at Detroit and tell them "he couldn't make the team, if it will make them feel any better."

Commonwealth Polo Opens on Saturday

A program of three games will inaugurate the 1937-38 Commonwealth Polo League season next Saturday evening at the Commonwealth Armory. The opener starts at eight o'clock.

Coonemessitt, with George Comstock, Gerald Dooley, Frank Moore and Paul Rowan riding, will oppose the Fairview team of Charles H. Ford, Allan Poole, John Osborn and Robert A. McNeeland in the first game. Both of these teams are newcomers to the Commonwealth League. The winner will play the Blue Hills team on the following Saturday to determine which will be Class B and which the Class C outfit.

The second game this Saturday brings together Battery A of the 101st Field Artillery and the Cossacks of the 110th Cavalry. The Cossacks will play Lieut. Edgar H. Needham Jr., Sergeant Edward L. Hopkins Jr., and Pvt. Joseph Lupo. Battery A's lineup is not known at this time. The evening's final will find Harvard varsity riders opposing the Ramblers. Harvard won the Class A cup last season with very little competition, but this winter should get stiff opposition from Ramblers, Candlewood and Danvers.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

New York Giants won National Pro Football League title, upsetting previously unbeaten Chicago Bears, 30-13.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

A Fine Move by Army

Having been one of those persons who believed that the United States Military Academy should adopt the three-year rule which has for some years been in force at all the big universities and colleges in the country, as well as at the United States Naval Academy, announcement that Army would, in future, observe the rule came to me as a most welcomed piece of information. It puts the Cadets on the same footing as those colleges which it is meeting in all lines of sport. It had been the contention of the Military Academy that every Cadet should be eligible to engage in three years of varsity competition at the Point, even though he had had one, two or three years of competition on some college varsity team. That stand led to the breaking off in relations between the Military and Naval Academies in 1928. It also caused a severance in athletic relations between the Cadets and the Big Ten Conference teams and won much sympathy for the Naval Academy athletes when they were observing the rule and West Point was not.

Staff Photo
Bill Dinneen

Football Most Affected

While the new rule will affect all of the sports teams at West Point, it will fall the hardest on the football squad. Many of the stars of past Army elevens played two or three years of football in colleges before going to the Point. Their presence for three years on a West Point team, therefore, gave the Soldiers considerable advantage over teams which were made up of players who had not had previous college experience and were limited to three years on their team. As a result of the announcement made by Maj. Gen. William D. Connor, the U. S. M. A. will gain much more than it will lose. Some colleges, particularly the members of the Big Ten, have in the past declined to schedule the Army for football games or any other sport. But now it is different, and at its meeting in Chicago last week end the Conference authorities removed the ban. There are no finer sportsmen in the world than those at the United States Military Academy, and their adoption of the three-year rule is just one more proof of that fact.

♣ ♣ ♣

The Retiring of Bill Dinneen

To one who has seen much of William H. Dinneen on the baseball diamond since the beginning of the present century, it is impossible to let his passing into retirement take place without a word or two. As a pitcher, Bill was one of the very best, and, with the great Cy Young, he conducted the Boston Americans to a brilliant victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates in the last post-season series of games between the two major leagues previous to the starting of the present World Series. If I remember correctly, he won three of the five games taken by the Red Sox in 1903, and struck out 28 batsmen in the four games he pitched. And after his pitching days were over, it was a pleasure to watch him umpire. Having been a pitcher, perhaps it was only natural that he should be a good judge of balls and strikes. He was also good on the bases. Of fine athletic build and always showing a finality to his decisions that assured the players he meant his decision should be unquestioned, he had very little trouble on the diamond. When, after 43 years of playing and umpiring, a man's retirement is accepted with regret by league officials and fans alike, it must be admitted that he was a great credit to the game.

Tufts Football Schedule

Amherst and Middlebury grid elevens will replace Bates and Rhode Island State on Tufts, 1938 football schedule, it was announced yesterday. The schedule: Oct. 1, Colby at Waterville, Maine; 8, Amherst; 15, Middlebury; 22, Williams at Williamstown; 29, Brown at Providence; Nov. 5, New Hampshire; 12, Bowdoin at Brunswick, Maine; 19, Massachusetts State.

V. M. I. Elects Trzeciak

LEXINGTON, Va., Dec. 9 (AP)—Andrew J. Trzeciak, 175-pound fullback from New Kensington, Penna., who played all except five minutes of his team's 10-game schedule this fall, was elected captain yesterday of the Virginia Military Institute football team for 1938. Trzeciak made the all-State first team and the all-Southern Conference third team for the second straight year.

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44th St. THEATRE, W. of Broadway
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GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH & LILLIAN GISH
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St.
Evgs. 8:40; Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

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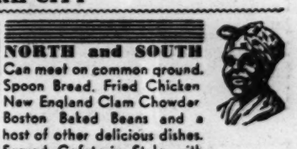

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The Home Forum

The Little Green House

THE most incredible statement ever listened to by the young Fogartys of the Glen was made by a motorist who halted at their gate, on a lovely autumn day, and asked the way to the waterfall. He must, the eldest of the children said shyly, turn up the narrow lane "at the back of the Little Green House." And then the stranger made his astounding answer: "I didn't notice any little green house." It was altogether too much for the young Fogartys to believe, as it would have been too much for any of the children in that quiet place; for, to them, it is far the most important building there.

The word "building" is rather misleading, perhaps, for the walls of the hut are just four upright pieces of galvanised iron, and the roof is a slanting sheet of the same material—all painted green. But the door is wooden, and the one small window can be shuttered inside; and, on a winter's day, a tiny stove sends its smoke up through the slightly tilted metal piping, which seems to have forced its way through the green roof and then to have turned in some surprise towards the chattering river.

* * *

THE LITTLE GREEN HOUSE belongs to the postman, who comes to the glen every day on his bicycle; and, when his last letter has been delivered, retires to what he calls his "residential abode" until it is time to collect the out-going mails from the one and only letter-box. Then, having entertained as many of his small friends as can squeeze themselves into the narrow hut, he starts on his journey back to the Post Office town some miles away, leaving the locked hut in the care of the children. Because the Fogartys live nearest to it, they feel the greatest sense of responsibility, that can only be satisfied by frequent journeys to their own gate and searching glances across the quiet road. No wonder that the motorist's remark sounded almost grotesque to them: "I didn't notice any little green house."

The postman—Larry the Bag, they call him in the Glen—does a great deal more than tell stories. For a moderate charge, he mends the boots and the shoes that get such hard wear on the gritty roads and along the rock-strewn tracks leading to cottages built high on the hillsides. As the grown-ups say: "There's never anny hardship in persuadin' the young ones to carry a pair of boots to Larry the Bag. Don't they go wild for the chance? For that fella always has some great wondherment for them while he does be hommerin'; so he'll never be short of visitants in the little green house, you may be sure."

And the story is still told of how young Peter Mooney carried down a perfectly sound pair of his father's Sunday boots and said they were to be soled; then watched the indignant postman wrap them up again and listened, without a sign of embarrassment, to the pained reproof that followed. But, when Larry threatened to close the door of the little house against any child that would, as he said, "descend to doin' the like of that," young Peter did what his mother has described as "risin' a woeful lamentation."

"I dunno rightly what was goin' on inside the little house that day," a passer has said, "but annyhow the roars was dismal."

* * *

IN THE GLEN it is one of the penalties of reaching school age that those children must turn their backs upon the iron hut, and try to forget that the "young ones" will still be there while they themselves will meet the postman only as he leaves the valley, shouting his infuriating greeting: "Well, did ye know your Ah, B, C?" Someone has spoken of the solemn gathering in the Little Green House as "Larry's Kindergarten," and it is not a bad description at all; for the teacher in the grey school house has good cause to look upon the postman as a valuable assistant. After all, the art of counting may be learned with the aid of hob-nails almost as easily as by that of colored balls. Capital letters may be recognised almost as clearly on a colored advertisement for somebody's flour, as on the card made specially for the purpose. Then, at the first sign of boredom, Larry tells them a story, while the hush of deep concentration falls upon the company, broken only by the tap of his hammer. Or, occasionally, by the apparently irrelevant remark made by a small child in whose mind a train of thought has been led back by something in the tale, to a happening at home that made a deep impression on him, though conveying little to his hearers who look at him with disapproval and bid him "whisht."

* * *

MANY OF THE stories concern the doings of the creatures of the Glen:—a Red Squirrel that Larry used to know when he, too, was a child; the snow-white pheasant he used to glimpse from behind a fir tree in Dreenagh Wood. Dan Murphy's sheep dog that "did everything only tell your fortune," he was so wise; Granny Byrne's black cat that had warned her of an outbreak of fire. Or his own pet jackdaw that, when the weather was fine, had ridden so many miles on Larry's shoulder; but, when the day was wet, watched for him from the shelter of the little shed at home and made a contented sound when he came in sight.

It may be the story of the hedgehog that stayed for months in his back garden, "the Granyoge" he called it, giving it the sound of the Gaelic name of long ago. "It was only a babby Granyoge when I got it first in Foley's field," he tells the children, "an' the mother gone off wid herself, the dear knows where, an' it squeakin' like a little mouse. It had the softest head on it, no matther how spiky its back was, an' I reared it on bread an' milk an' mebbe an odd apple; an' it follied me around the place like a puppy till the winter came. An' then I never laid an eye upon it till the next spring, an' in it walked as cool as you like; look'd, it wasn't done yawnin' afther sleepin' for months, an' there was no daunt on him at all, the little manyeen." And, listening, the children who had looked on any sleeping hedgehog as something to be poked with a stick, began to think of it instead as a little creature with a velvety head. As a little creature that, if found when young and kindly treated, might follow the finder like one of the dogs at home.

* * *

AT EXACTLY THE same time every day, Larry the Bag stands up and says: "We must adjourn the meetin' now, ladies and gentlemen." Experience has taught his listeners just what he means by that, and reluctantly they pass through the open door and watch while he bolts the shutters and locks the door. But before he goes he has another word for them, especially for those who live near by. "Let ye keep a very warry eye upon me residential abode," he says gravely.

D. M. LARGE

Poetical Farmer

MINOTT is, perhaps, the most poetical farmer—who most realizes to me the poetry of the farmer's life—that I know. He does nothing with haste and drudgery, but as if he loved it. He makes the most of his labor, and takes infinite satisfaction in every part of it. He is not looking forward to the sale of his crops or any pecuniary profit, but he is paid by the constant satisfaction which his labor yields him. He has not too much land to trouble him,—too much work to do,—no hired man nor boy,—but simply to amuse himself and live. He cares not so much to raise a large crop as to do his work well. He knows every pin and nail in his barn. If another linter is to be floored, he lets no hired man rob him of that amusement, but he goes slowly to the woods and, at his leisure, selects a pitch pine tree, cuts it, and hauls it or gets it hauled to the mill; and so he knows the history of his barn floor. . . .

He is never in a hurry to get his garden planted and yet it is always planted soon enough, and none in the town is kept so beautifully clean.

He always prophesies a failure of the crops, and yet is satisfied with what he gets. His barn floor is fastened down with oak pins, and he prefers them to iron spikes, which he says will rust and give way. He handles and amuses himself with every ear of his corn crop as much as a child with its playthings, and so his small crop goes a great way. He might well cry if it were carried to market. The seed of weeds is no longer in his soil.

He loves to walk in a swamp in windy weather and hear the wind groan through the pines. He keeps a cat in his barn to catch the mice. He indulges in no luxury of food or dress or furniture, yet he is not penurious but merely simple.—From "Men of Concord" as portrayed in the Journal of Henry David Thoreau; edited by FRANCIS H. ALLEN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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"Thou too hast travelled"

THOU too hast travelled, little fluttering thing—
Hast seen the world, and now thy weary wing
Thou too must rest.
But much, my little bird, couldst thou but tell,
I'd give to know why here thou lik'st so well
To build thy nest.

Thou hast passed fair places in thy flight;
A world lay all beneath thee where to light;
And, strange thy taste,
Of all the varied scenes that met thine eye—
Of all the spots for building 'neath the sky—
To choose this waste. . . .

In truth, I rather take it thou hast got
By instinct wise much sense about thy lot,
And hast small care
Whether an Eden or a desert be
Thy home, so thou remain'st alive, and free
To skim the air.

God speed thee, pretty bird; may thy small nest
With little ones in all good time be blest.
I love thee much;
For well thou managest that life of thine,
While I! oh, ask not what I do with mine!
Would I were such!

—From "To a Swallow Building Under Our Eaves," by JANE WELSH CARLYLE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — © National Museum, Stockholm

THE LITTLE GLEANER: *A Painting by Hugo Salmson*

HUGO SALMSON came of a family of sculptors, engravers and painters. Born in Stockholm in 1843, at the age of nineteen he went as a pupil to the Academy of Art. During the years which followed he painted several pictures inspired by Swedish history. For one of these he was awarded the royal medal and the Academy travelling scholarship, and with this he went to Paris where he became a pupil of Charles Comté.

Although he continued to paint events in Swedish history, he also began to paint a number of *genre* pictures of subjects drawn from the province of Dalecarlia in Central Sweden. His real successes came, however, when, in the French style of that period, he began to make open-air studies. A summer spent in Picardy provided him with subjects taken from the life of the countryside, and his painting "The Arrest in Picardy" was awarded a medal at the Salon of 1879. The painting was bought by the Luxembourg, but was later transferred to the Museum in Amiens.

About the year 1883 Salmson went to live in Skåne, the most southerly province in Sweden, and here he found new types for his pictures.

Salmson's chief importance to Swedish painters lay in the fact that he was the first to use the impressionist technique, of which he had a thorough knowledge. His paintings can be seen in various museums in Sweden and in a number of galleries abroad. His painting "The Little Gleaner" is in the National Museum in Stockholm. The tone of the picture is yellow; the yellow stubble of the newly reaped field melts into a clear, bright sky. The little harvester is dressed in a brown skirt and grey-brown vest which harmonise delightfully with the sheaf of golden corn beside her.

In the "Gem" Room

THE visitor to the "Gem" room at the British Museum is filled with surprise at the vast wealth of gems and objects in pure gold crowded into a few cases. There appear to be enough treasures there to fill a vast hall, and in the exhibits to which special interest is attached there is enough material for many romantic dreams. Where did they come from? To whom did they belong? Where have they lain hidden for so long? are all questions which arise to the mind: but they cannot all be answered. Yet many of these beautiful objects are personal relics of men and women, some of whose names are known and whose surroundings can be imagined.

This vast assemblage of gold and precious jewels represents many periods and covers a wide area, telling, too, of altered tastes and customs, and of the changes which have come and gone in art. It points, too, to a sequence in the evolution of art, as it can be traced through the different countries through which it has filtered, as tribes moved on and races immigrated. These jewels which date from the earliest times include some of the rarest gems, some of them unique. Foremost among the objects on view is the celebrated Portland vase, which although not of gold is a gem unique and widely known. It represents a lost art. Found in a marble sarcophagus in the Monte del Grano, in Italy, the treasure was formerly in the Barberini Palace in Rome. It is a wonderful example of cameo cutting as practised by the Ancient Greeks. The base is of blue glass and the surface into which the Greek figures are cut is of opaque white glass. . . .

In the collection of gold there are pieces from Ancient Greece and Rome and from the tombs of the Ancient Britons, and from those of the Celts whose gold jewellery and ornaments are wonderful indeed. The chief attraction to the home connoisseur in the "Gem" room are those pieces of jewellery worn as personal adornment by the peoples of the different countries whose art is represented. There are gold pendants, brooches, earrings, rings, and hairpins. There are many things from Crete, and ornaments in the Egyptian style. The Greek gold is of the best workmanship, much of it being made during the period 420-280 B. C. The rare figures made by pressing the gold into stone moulds, and the filigree work of the ancients have already been referred to. Here too, were once deposited the numerous pieces of Celtic gold, which after some litigation in the Law Courts, as they had been discovered in Ireland, were found to be treasure trove, and were handed over to the safe keeping of the Royal Irish Academy, and are now on view in the National Museum in Dublin.—From "Antique Jewelry and Trinkets," by FRED W. BURGESS. (New York: Tudor.)

Fredens herlighet

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

VI HAR i årenes løp hørt meget om krig og om den ære og herlighet krigens seire bragte med sig. Men kan det finnes nogen ære eller herlighet i et barbarisk menneskemyrderi foretatt i den hensikt å tilfredsstille et grisk ønske om å utvide et lands grenser eller besiddelser?

Da Mary Baker Eddy, opdageren og grunnleggeren av Kristen Videnskap, i desember 1904 skrev i *Boston Globe* om spørsmålet, "Hvorledes strid kan bringes til ophør", uttalte hun blandt annet: "Krig eksisterer ikke i det godes rike; krig svekker makt, og må til slutt falle, gjennemboret av sitt eget sverd"; og i neste paragraf erklærte hun: "All makts Prinsipp er Gud, og Gud er Kjærlighet" (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, s. 278).

I krig blir de stridende grupper drevet av det onde til å tilintetgjøre hinannen og således overtrede Guds bud (2. Mosebok 20:13): "Du skal ikke slå ihjel." På begge sider er der tap og ødeleggelse, og idet menneskene under dette glemmer Gud, utestenger de sig selv fra å få beviset på sin guddommelige arv, glede og fred og kjærlighet.

"Søk fred og jag efter den!" fremholdt salmisten for århundrer siden. "Salige er de fredsommelige; for de skal kalles Guds barn," erklærte Kristus Jesus, vårt store Forbillede og kristendommens Grunnlegger. Og Mrs. Eddy, som gudfryktig studerte Bibelen og med trofasthet lærte menneskene den mest praktiske anvendelse av den Hellige Skrift, således som hun har fremstillet den i Kristen Videnskap, sier angående sin egen lydighet mot Kristi bud (*Miscellany*, s. 220): "Hver dag beder jeg: 'Gud velsigne mine fiender; gjør dem til Dine venner; la dem få kjenne kjærlighetens glede og fred'."

Hvilken rikdom av velsignelser inneholder ikke denne bønn! Og hvor klart fremholder den ikke den eneste utvei! Hvis alle mennesker bevisst og villig var Guds, det godes, venner, vilde de komme til å forstå og sette pris på "kjærlighetens glede og fred"—den glede og fred som følger med kjærlighet til Gud og kjærlighet til alle medmennesker. Da vil de tilsynelatende uløselige problemer og stridsspørsmål som opstår mellem grupper, nasjoner og regjeringer, bli bilagt på en rolig og rettferdig måte, og fred—evig, uendelig fred—vilde senke sig over alle som en herlig, ugjenkallelig åndelig kjensgjerning.

A elske sine medmennesker er naturlig for enhver, da mennesket i Guds billede gjenspeiler guddommelig Kjærlighet, og lever og er til i Kjærligheten. Da "all makts Prinsipp er Gud, og Gud er Kjærlighet", er Kjærlighet den eneste makt som kan mestre det enkelte lands så vel som de internasjonale vanskeligheter, og opløse disse i fred og frydefull harmoni.

Det er ikke bare hærer på en innenlandsk eller en internasjonal slagmark som synes å føre krig. Hvis vi innrømmer det onde nogen som helst makt, kan det onde tilsynelatende oprette en slagmark hvor som helst. I forholdet mellem de enkelte mennesker hvisker det onde, lik en slange som skjuler sig, tilsynelatende logiske argumenter om at der består en krigersk tankeinnstilling mellem medlemmer av samme familie, mellem arbeider og arbeidsgiver, mellem venner, ja endog mellem Gud og mennesket. Når det onde argument føres så vidt, blir det imidlertid lettere opdaget at det er usant, og det vil bli tilbakevist, for nesten alle mennesker har lært at de ikke må godta som sann den antagelse at Gud kan hate og tilføie Sine barn noget ondt.

Mellem Gud og mennesket er der fred og kjærlighet, som Kristus Jesus anskueliggjorde og påviste det; i sine bønner viste han oss hvor nært han var knyttet til sin Fader. Og overalt hvor menneskeheten har vunnet frem til den sanne opfatning av fred og kjærlighet, mottar den fredens og kjærlighetens velsignelser.

I en tid av året som kjennetegnes ved fred og glede og utveksling av vennskapstegn, da menneskene minnes Jesu fødsel, hans fødsel som fullkomment skulde demonstrere Kristus-ånden, er det ikke naturlig at menneskene i en sådan festens tid skulde være mere tilbøielige til å være kjærlige, til å gjøre andre lykkelige og fremfor alt til å undgå å gjøre nogen ulykkelig? Dette er spørsmål av stor betydning som maner til opriktig selvundersøkelse.

"Er du barn og har fremkalt en ny fure i den bekymredes panne? Er du ektemann og har gjennemboret det hjerte som har betrodd sin hele lykke til, din varetekt? Er du hustru og har bøiet din manns overbebyrdede hode? Har du en venn og glemmer å være takknemlig? Husk at for dette kan og må du alene sone." I disse ord på side 339 i sin bok *Miscellaneous Writings* gransker Mrs. Eddy kjærlig det menneskelige hjerte. Kanskje vi alle husker tider og tilfelle, som vi gjerne vilde glemme, hvor litt overbærenhet, litt mere tålmodighet, undertrykkelse av egenvilje, kunde ha forebygget sorg og smerte og lagt Kristus-ånden for dagen.

Vi nærmer oss nu den tid i hvilken vi feirer årsdagen for englenes herlige lovsang (Lukas 2:14): "Fred på jorden, i mennesker hans velbehag." Dette er derfor en tid som opfordrer oss til å gjøre soning for undlatelser og forsømmelser, til å la kjærlige hilsener strømme fra hjerte til hjerte, til å forbinde sår, til å være kjærlige og hensynsfulle, ved å la Guds kjærlighet skinne i våre hjerter og meddele sin herlighet til dem som kanskje sukker, håper, beder og våker med et inderlig ønske om å få del i denne åndelige velsignelse. Og la oss dernest gjøre én ting til i vår streben efter å legge Kristus-ånden for dagen—utvide denne vår streben så at vi søker å være vennlige og imøtekommende hele året igjennem som en gjenspeiling av guddommelig Kjærlighet, som er uendelig.

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Pied Piper of Sorts

FOR a day or two I could not understand why, during certain dives, the fish were so much tamer than at other times. The clew came to me when a rather heavy swell was running and I found that if I gave to the movement of the water, all the inhabitants, from gobies to groupers, from shrimps to sharks, accepted me as something new but harmless which the waves had washed in; but if I resisted the aquatic wind and maintained place and posture, I became an object of suspicion. This was the first of many radical differences which I was to find between the world of dry land and that of the underwater; on land, to move is to arouse fear among the wild creatures; here, I did it by remaining still. I walked or half-walked, half-floated, toward the cliffs. The rocks were almost bare in this bay, like those between tides, and the multitude of lesser aquatic creatures were concealed beneath them. The water was quiet, and between surges was often perfectly clear, so that I could see plainly the cliffs rising high in air above that narrow straight line which marked the division between the two kingdoms. I went as far as my hose tether would permit and reached a boulder on which, the day before, at low tide, I had sat comfortably in the clear, cool air of the upper world.

Turning back, I saw that I had become a Pied Piper of sorts, leading a host of fish which followed in my train. The sun was out now in full strength and no fish, however strange and unknown to me, could hold my eyes from the marvel of distance.—From "The Arcturus Adventure," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Putnam.)

The Glory of Peace

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE has heard much in years past about war, and the glory of victories won by war. But can there be any glory in the barbarous slaughtering of men for the purpose of satisfying a greedy desire to extend the borders or possessions of a country?

In December, 1904, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writing in the *Boston Globe* on the subject, "How Strife May Be Settled," said in part: "War is not in the domain of good; war weakens power and must finally fall, pierced by its own sword;" and in the next paragraph she stated, "The Principle of all power is God, and God is Love" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 278).

In war, the opposing factions are driven by evil to destroy one another, thus breaking God's commandment (Exodus 20:13), "Thou shalt not kill." Men on both sides sustain loss and injury, and in forgetting God, for the time being, they forfeit the proof of their divine inheritance of joy and peace and love.

"Seek peace, and pursue it," urged the Psalmist centuries ago. "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God," declared Christ Jesus, the great Exemplar and Founder of Christianity. And Mrs. Eddy, devout Bible student and consecrated teacher of the most practical application of the Scriptures, as laid down in Christian Science, states concerning her own obedience to the Christly behests (Miscellany, p. 220): "Each day I pray: 'God bless my enemies; make them Thy friends; give them to know the joy and the peace of love.'"

What a wealth of blessing this prayer contains! And how vitally does it present the only remedy! If all men were consciously and willingly the friends of God, good, it would be given them to understand and value "the joy and the peace of love"—love for God, love for all the brethren. Then the seemingly unadjustable problems and questions between groups, nations, and governments would be smoothly and justly settled, and peace—everlasting, infinite peace—would brood over all as a glorious, irrevocable spiritual fact.

To love his fellow men is natural for everyone, since man in God's image reflects divine Love, and has his very existence in Love. Since "the Principle of all power is God, and God is Love," then Love is the only power that can meet national and international difficulties, and resolve them into peace, and joyous harmony.

It is not alone between armies on a national or international battlefield that warring seems to exist. If we concede power to evil at all, evil may seemingly create a battlefield anywhere. In individual relationship, evil, like a serpent that hides itself, whispers apparently logical arguments that a state of warlike thought exists between members of families, between worker and employer, between friends, and even between God and man. When the evil argument is carried this far, however, it is more readily detected as untrue, and denied, for almost all people have learned better than to accept as true the belief that God can hate, and work ill upon His children.

Between God and man there is peace and love, as exemplified and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, who in his prayers showed us how close was the bond between him and his Father. And wherever the true sense of peace and love is attained, peace and love bless humanity.

During the festive season of peace and joy, and expressions of love, observed in commemoration of the birth of Jesus, who was to become the perfect demonstrator of the Christ-spirit, is it not natural that men should be more inclined to be loving, to impart happiness, and, above all, to avoid causing anyone unhappiness? These are considerations of solemn import, and worthy of consecrated self-examination.

"Art thou a child, and hast added one furrow to the brow of care? Art thou a husband, and hast pierced the heart venturing its all of happiness to thy keeping? Art thou a wife, and hast bowed the o'erburdened head of thy husband? Hast thou a friend, and forgettest to be grateful? Remember, that for all this thou alone canst and must atone." Thus Mrs. Eddy lovingly probes the human heart on page 339 of her book, "Miscellaneous Writings." Perhaps we all remember times and instances, which we would fain forget, where a little forbearance, a little more patience, a yielding of self-will might have prevented heartache and demonstrated the Christly spirit.

We are approaching the season in which we celebrate the anniversary of the angels' glorious song of love (Luke 2:14), "On earth peace, good will toward men." This is a time, then, to atone for failure and neglect, a time to let loving greetings flow from heart to heart, a time to bind up wounds, to be tender and thoughtful, by letting the love of God shine in our hearts and impart its glory to those who are perchance sighing, hoping, praying, and watching for this spiritual blessing. And then let us do one more thing in emulation of the Christ-spirit—extend this practice of a sweet reasonableness all through the year as a reflection of Love divine, which is infinite.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

Japanese Print

ALL earth today is infinitely covered,
Each mounded rooftop has been plumed with white;
Grass blade and sill and window-pane are feathered
With swansdown, whisper-light.

There is no thing today beneath the ceiling
That canopies our shuttered sky but knows
A delicate burden. Each gray squirrel scaling
Gray twig is furred with snows.

Here is a landscape that might well have granted
Wonder and promise to the craftsman's eye,
A picture conjured from a world enchanted—
A print by Hokusai!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1937

Boom in Ships Waits End Of Labor Trouble

Millions Ready for Building When Time Is Safe, Boston Circles Say

New Aid Sought

Congress Now Weighing Plan for Liberalization of Subsidy Act of 1936

Shipbuilders are ready to spend millions of dollars to rehabilitate the American merchant marine but are holding back through fear of labor troubles, it was said in shipping circles here today.

"What is the use of putting great liners, cargo ships and tankers on the ways, tying up vast amounts of capital, if construction is to be held up by strikes?" asked a shipping man.

"What is the use of placing the completed craft in service, whether transatlantic or coastwise, if their operation is to be delayed or halted every month or so by new union demands?"

Possible liberalization of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, which extends subsidies up to 50 per cent to shipbuilding concerns, is being considered at Congressional hearings in Washington.

The new extensions of the act, urged by Joseph P. Kennedy of Boston, chairman of the Maritime Commission, who has been named new United States Ambassador to Great Britain, include subsidies for trans-oceanic airplane building, too.

Wide Tie-ups Cited

Voicing eagerness to join in Mr. Kennedy's five-year plan for revival of America's merchant shipping, Boston shippers nevertheless pointed to the record of tie-ups in both construction and operation during the past two or three years and asked if the Government was going to do anything about that.

Major strikes in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Camden, N. J., had caused serious delay in meeting construction schedules, they said, while operating strikes by seamen of both C. I. O. and A. F. of L. unions had prevented sailings or forced their postponement.

One of the most serious developments has been the growth of waterfront walkouts, directed not at the owners of any shipping line but at a rival union, or at a rival faction of the same union, the shippers stated. Battles for leadership of the seamen and longshoremen have caused owners to lose thousands of dollars' worth of business through no fault of theirs.

In Washington yesterday, this problem was put to Mr. Kennedy by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York at a hearing before a Senate committee.

Labor's Lot Bettered

"Progress has been made toward stabilizing maritime labor conditions," said Mr. Kennedy. "We have already established a minimum wage. We found conditions very bad on some ships. They justified the complaints of the seamen."

The maritime chairman urged that the National Mediation Board, which handles labor disputes in the railroad industry, be permitted to seek settlement of labor controversies of the waterfront.

The present maritime act—one of the most far reaching pieces of national legislation ever passed by Congress in behalf of the shipping industry—offers "construction-differential subsidies" up to 50 per cent of a ship's cost, under specific restrictions. But that is not enough, in opinion of shipping men.

As for the labor situation, sit-down strikes have been called on short notice and big ships have been tied up. In a recent dispute, two coastwise steamship companies suspended all operations for nearly six weeks because "operating costs exceeded income and any advance in wages was impossible." Hence some sort of solution of the labor problem is needed, the shippers say, to provide the necessary impetus to "build now."

Some Already Designed

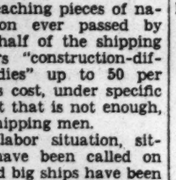
More than 25 vessels to carry both passengers and freight are contemplated by private companies, who have gone so far in most of the instances as to have designs drawn by naval architects for the proposed ships.

Mr. Kennedy's five-year $137,000,000 plan for first steps in rehabilitation of the merchant marine contemplates the construction of 46 straight cargo ships; 14 high speed

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and vicinity: Fair and much colder with lowest temperature tonight near 15; Friday fair; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire: Fair and much colder tonight. Friday fair.

Vermont: Fair and colder tonight. Friday fair.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder, probably snow in extreme southeast portions tonight. Friday fair, colder in east portion.

Atlantic coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds, mostly westerly. Overcast tonight, generally fair Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	33	32	Minneapolis	2	0
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	36	28
Chicago	6	6	New York	36	36
Denver	2	—2	Norfolk	34	34
Helena	4	2	Philadelphia	22	22
Kansas City	6	4	St. Louis	10	10
Los Angeles	56	56	San Francisco	54	52
Miami	60	56	Washington	22	23

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 9.
B—Minimum, Dec. 8.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:20 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Friday, 3:56 a. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:42 p. m.

Kirk Named by Hurley Superior Court Justice

In Boston Today

Kirk to Succeed Judge Whiting

At the special session of the Governor's Council, called primarily to consider a reprieve for the Di Stasios, father and son, who were under sentence of execution this week, Gov. Charles F. Hurley nominated Lieut. Col. Paul G. Kirk, Commissione of Public Safety, to be an Associate Justice of the Superior Court, succeeding the late Judge Winfred H. Whiting of Worcester.

In the wake of this surprise appointment came the report that Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty, appointed by former Gov. James M. Curley, was being considered to succeed Commissioner Kirk.

Colonel Kirk has been commissioner since 1934, when he and Samuel A. York were selected by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely as young men who should enlist in public service. Colonel Kirk became Commissioner of Public Safety and Mr. York was made Commissioner of Conservation. Commissioner Kirk was reappointed by Governor Ely's successor.

Commissioner Kirk is 33 years old. In 1934 he married Josephine O'Connell, a niece of Cardinal O'Connell. He was educated at English High School, Harvard (1926) and Harvard Law (1929). He was a member of the law firm of Hale and Dorr from 1929 to 1935. He is a lieutenant colonel in the 101st Infantry, M. N. G., and a member of the Boston and the American Bar Associations.

The council granted a further reprieve to Frank Di Stasio and his son, Anthony, extending the date of execution to Jan. 17.

Goodwin Ready To Retire If—

Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, said today, "If I have not done my work well, or if someone can do it better, there is no reason why I should not be removed," when he was asked to comment on reports that he may not be reappointed to his present position.

The rumor that Mr. Goodwin might not be reappointed circulated yesterday when William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, refused to comment on the status of Mr. Goodwin whose term of office coincides with that of the commissioner, who has the appointing authority.

Lynch's Plan Stirs Controversy

The controversy over the attempt of retiring Mayor John D. Lynch of Cambridge to promote 18 members of the Cambridge police department in the last days of his administration continued today.

Following the protest of Mayor-Elect John W. Lyons, filed with the State Civil Service Commission, George McLaughlin, Cambridge City Solicitor, notified the State Civil Service Commission today that under the law it is required to honor Mayor Lynchs requisition inasmuch as the requisition procedure conforms with the law relating to civil service appointments.

Milk Dealers Pay In $500,000

Thirty milk dealers of greater Boston were ordered today by Judge George H. Bingham, of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, to pay nearly $500,000 into escrow pending determination of the constitutionality of the new federal milk marketing act.

At the same time, Boston recipients of free milk, bought by the Federal Government under this act and distributed by the State Welfare Department, were ordered to pay a deposit of five cents hereafter for each bottle they take home.

George W. Dunn, director of the surplus milk division of the welfare department, said that WPA commissaries complained the milk bottles given the needy were not being returned. About 25,000 quarts of milk are distributed free daily in Boston from the federal purchases of farmers' surplus.

The 5-cent deposits will be returned to the needy, if and when

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

State Auditor Shies at Report

Reports that a group of influential Democrats, meeting today, had decided to back Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor, as the 1938 candidate for Lieutenant Governor, as a result of recent clashes between Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly and Gov. Charles F. Hurley, brought comment from Mr. Buckley this afternoon.

"I would be interested," he declared, "in the names of the leaders in attendance at a meeting at which, it is reported, a plan was discussed to draft me for Lieutenant Governor.

"I really had a feeling that the leaders in the Democratic Party, who have been generous to me in the past, would meet in the primary in September to determine the candidate for office.

"In this season of peace on earth to men and of good will, I am more interested in whether Santa Claus is going to bring a sled and a pair of boxing gloves to a couple of the Buckley children."

It is understood that Mr. Buckley is not particularly interested in the position of Lieutenant Governor, since in a political sense, Democratic leaders contend, he would do better to remain in his present position, at least through 1938.

There is some talk around the State House to the effect that Lieutenant Governor Kelly may not run for re-election in 1938, but may attempt instead to succeed Governor Hurley, with whom he has conducted a political feud ever since the Governor took office.

Dallin Statue In New Position

After 24 years, Cyrus E. Dallin's famous statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," the familiar landmark of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, has been moved into a more advantageous position in front of the Museum. In its new position, the sculpture is brought into much better relationship to the mass of the building. The new location, which is about 15 feet in front of the former one, was the choice of Mr. Dallin as well as of the Museum.

High Relief Costs Threaten Connecticut Balanced Budget

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 9—Mounting relief costs, causing concern to welfare officials for some weeks, are now looming as a threat to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross's balanced budget for the State.

An estimate of the winter's relief expenditures, prepared by the State welfare department for the Governor, indicates reimbursements to towns for care given families who are State charges will total $1,750,000 to $2,000,000 for the year ending next June 30. The General Assembly appropriated only $1,000,000 for this purpose.

Under a law in effect for many years, the Governor and the welfare department have no choice but to pay the relief bill, no matter what it totals. Reimbursements to towns for care of State paupers are a charge on the general fund of the State, whether there is an appropriation sufficient to meet them or not. If they should exceed the appropriation by $1,000,000 Governor Cross, through his executive budget powers, either must let a deficit accumulate or trim enough expenditures elsewhere to make up the difference.

The traditional way is to let deficits pile up and present them to the next General Assembly. Under the new reorganization of the State's financial controls, the Governor has authority to keep the budget in balance by denying funds to other departments, postponing capital outlay or even eliminating some State services.

Relief Costs Rise

Town relief costs are going up, as well as state expenditures, posing a problem for each community. The number of cases is increasing normally with the arrival of winter weather and still more, because of the current trend of industrial layoffs. At the same time, and perhaps even more important in its effect on relief expenditures, the cost of commodities is high. In addition, as the state welfare department points out, standards of relief have been raised. It costs more to keep a family on aid than it did in 1934.

Ray of Hope

In this rather dismal picture there is, this year, a new element that is giving relief officials some encouragement. Some of the relief load

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Relief in Sight for Back Bay Traffic

By a Staff Photographer — Underpass at Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues

Work Has Been Pushed So Rapidly That the Improvement Is Now Expected to Open Before the New Year

Court Suspends First Sentence In Revere Cases

The only man arrested so far in the "clean-up" of Revere, Mass., was freed on a suspended sentence today.

Although pleading guilty to charges of operating a horse race gambling place, Charles Sidd, Revere storekeeper and special police officer at Wonderland dog track, was given a suspended sentence because he had been arrested by Boston, not Revere, police.

Sidd changed his plea from not guilty to guilty this morning during a trial before Judge Paul J. McDonald in Chelsea District Court, after Capt. James T. Sheehan of the Boston police testified against him.

Captain Sheehan described how he raided the defendant's store on Shirley Avenue, Revere, on Nov. 27 and found 30 men in the place. He said he also fund number-pool slips and horse race betting sheets dated two or three days earlier.

Action Recommended

While it was necessary for the court to impose a prison sentence and fine because the man pleaded guilty, the sentence was suspended on recommendation of Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham "in view of the circumstances" of his arrest.

At several preliminary hearings, Abraham Margolis, counsel for the storekeeper, sought to have the charges quashed on the ground Boston police had no jurisdiction in Revere, even though working for the District Attorney of Suffolk county.

On Dec. 4, Judge McDonald refused to quash the charges, but stated that Sidd might bring civil action against the arresting officers, if he desired. Today, prior to being released on probation, Sidd filed, through his attorney, an agreement by which he promised not to sue for false arrest.

Two Held as Witnesses

Sidd is the only person arrested so far in the drive against gambling and racketeering in the North Shore

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Car Signal Light For Police Devised

Quincy, Mass., Dec. 9

A Quincy automobile mechanic has produced a radio adjunct for flashing a light from the top of police cruising cars, when headquarters want to send a message. The purpose is to signal officers who are outside the machines directing traffic or busy with assignments.

The inventor, Joseph Hassan, of Quincy Point, is understood to intend to apply for a patent. Quincy police cars will install the device as soon as possible, Chief John J. Avery declared.

No Bed, No Board, So Sit-Downers Are Glad to Quit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 9—Men who seek to better their lot by occupying a factory in a sit-down evidently find their self-imposed imprisonment no life of ease.

Sixty-four workers took possession of the French worsted mill at Woonsocket 10 days ago, shutting down the plant and making 500 other employees idle.

The sit-downers found the factory liveable, but not like home. For one thing, it wasn't equipped with beds. For another, it had no kitchen. Still another, none of the workers could cook well.

This morning, when Thomas F. McMahon, State Director of Labor, called at the plant and asked the men to leave, they listened sympathetically. When an officer of the union, the Independent Textile Union, told them a full-course turkey dinner awaited them at union headquarters, they stampeded for the exits.

Mr. McMahon said union heads would confer this afternoon with officials of the company at the State House. The workers have charged that foremen and overseers are doing the work of spinners.

Back Bay Traffic Soon to Have Use Of New Underpass

Motorists who have been avoiding traffic inconveniences in the neighborhood of Commonwealth Avenue where the new half million dollar automobile underpass is being constructed, have a surprise in store. Amazing progress has been made and the opening date is almost ready for announcement by the Boston Traffic Commission.

Originally it was estimated that the underpass would not be ready until April but now, according to the officials, the opening may be expected before the new year. About all that remains is for the material used in facing the sides of the underpass to solidify.

The approaches and the landscaping are particularly well done. Modernistic is the plan whereby old trees and replacements of trees taken out during construction have been boxed in massive cement cylinders which serve both for protection and as modernistic decoration.

The Federal Government is contributing $366,000 of the $533,000 required to complete the traffic improvement.

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Bay State Used As Barometer On Trade Recession

Production and Jobs in Shoe and Textile Trades Decline

Varied Factors Cited by Leaders

A canvas of New England's major industries, taken on the eve of Gov. Charles F. Hurley's conference on industrial rehabilitation in Massachusetts, today revealed that nearly 10,000 of the region's nominal 73,000 shoe workers are walking the streets while 15,000 textile workers have been taken off the pay rolls of woolen and worsted mills, unable to maintain normal production in the face of the current business recession.

In tones that seemed far removed from the optimistic phrasings of the previous two years, James H. Stone, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, today offered for study by the Governor's conference a report on New England's $200,000,000 shoe industry held in the mire of foreign competition, especially of low-priced women's cemented shoes from Czechoslovakia.

Trade Pacts Assailed

Spokesmen of the woolen and worsted textile industry, in an Associated Press release, added an undertone of resentment against Federal proposals to consummate a reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and highly competitive nations. Another cause cited for the inability of hundreds of textile workers to retain their jobs was the large quantities of unmoved stocks purchased by wholesale and retail clothing houses in 1936 and early this year in anticipation of a lively fall and winter market.

These goods were purchased in anticipation of higher prices to be paid for unfinished materials last summer. And those retailers who tactfully declined to fill their shelves at the time are now awaiting the lower prices that must inevitably follow a continuation of lagging industrial wheels.

Last year at this time, both textiles and shoes were pulling at an unprecedented pace in the direction of complete recovery. More than 140,000,000 pairs of shoes were produced last year in New England to establish an all-time record in local production. For the moment, foreign competition was forgotten in the steady whir of factory machines that seemed definitely pointed toward prosperity.

Foreign Competition

But that period of rising employment, according to Mr. Stone, was short-lived, even though New England employed 36 per cent of the nation's shoe workers and manufactured more than one third of all the shoes used in this country. It was because New England rated so high in the nation's shoe production that it now feels more directly the competition of low-priced foreign goods.

Aside from foreign competition, Mr. Stone saw the following factors tending to break down New England's normal shoe production: the natural reaction following more

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

WPA Seeks Light on Relief Load for Winter in New Study

Gradual Gains Are Forecast

Works Progress Administration officials are using Massachusetts shoe and textile industries as a barometer to determine the seriousness of the entire national business recession, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington today.

In the light of this announcement, New England's 50 per cent drop in woolen production and a 10 per cent decline in shoe factory employment assume national significance as indicating the probable magnitude of relief problems through the ensuing winter.

No sudden climb in relief rolls is anticipated by federal authorities, although a gradual increase is expected as the hundreds of workers thrown out of employment use up their savings of the last two years and call for aid.

New England Barometer

Federal authorities stated that the effects of the current business letdown would be noticed first of all in New England's textile and shoe industry, especially in Massachusetts where woolen mills and shoe factories, up to a few months ago, had witnessed nearly two years of a continued up-climb.

During the last three or four months, however, mills have been slowing down perceptibly with a noticeable loss of employment and growing problems of relief. Federal authorities pointed out that the full effects of the business let-down would not be felt at once, since many of the men thrown out of work would dip into their savings before applying for public funds.

Question for New England

The question New England naturally asks is, "How long will these savings help the communities to avoid staggering relief burdens? Or can industry come back in time to prevent a recurrence of almost intolerable relief conditions which forced the Federal Government into the relief picture several years ago?"

Actually, the test that New England faces is one of paramount importance to a nation that has depended so heavily on Federal relief but now sees each community again called upon to face its own relief problems on the basis of the lessons of economy it has learned through seven locust years of business.

That these communities doubt their ability to meet the problems of relief without an increase in WPA allotments is indicated today in Washington where increasing pressure is being brought to bear upon the Administration to aid New England through the coming winter. WPA figures themselves showed relief roles in four New England states to have increased greatly over those of August.

Increase in Relief

Although New Hampshire and Rhode Island showed a reduction in relief roles from July to August this year, the numbers on relief increased in September and have since almost passed the July totals, according to the WPA records.

The latest figures available in Washington on New England relief revealed that for the week ending Nov. 13 there were 62,312 persons on WPA roles in Massachusetts, compared with 59,779 in July. Connecticut had 14,275, compared with 13,343 in August and 15,549 in July. Maine had 3011, compared with 2187 in August, while Vermont's 2265 WPA workers today compared with 1889 last August.

The WPA relief load in New Hampshire dropped to 4477 in September from 5283 in July, but rose on Nov. 13 to 5017. Rhode Island's 9674 total today compared with 9283 in July and 8887 in September.

With considerable apprehension that present WPA allotments would fall far short of carrying New England through the winter, Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts told the House that a state WPA official had informed him that this winter "would be the worst that Massachusetts relief agencies have had to face."

Meanwhile, Congressmen from the other New England states are storming the offices of WPA administrators almost daily with insistent demands for increased funds.

Man's Roaming America Put Far Back in Geologic Time

Evidence, held indisputable, that human beings lived in North America during the late stages of the last ice age, comes from a geological study which Prof. Kirk Bryan and Louis L. Ray of Harvard University, in co-operation with a Smithsonian Institution expedition, made at the Lindenmeier site in northeastern Colorado last summer.

Near the Wyoming line, a habitation site of the mysterious Folsom man was found in a small valley. Since then, Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts Jr., Smithsonian archaeologist, has made a study of the area. Projectile points similar to those found elsewhere in the Southwest in association with the bones of an extinct variety of camel, and of the mammoth, were collected here in considerable numbers. In close association with these points were found bones of extinct varieties of bison.

It has been assumed that Folsom man lived during the last North American glaciation, because of the association of his artifacts, spearpoints and arrow heads, with extinct animals. The difficulty of proving this assumption has rested on the possibility that the animals themselves survived the glacial period, perhaps almost up to the dawn of history.

The site investigated by Dr. Roberts probably had been a summer hunting camp, he decided, occupied by the ancient nomadic hunters. Numerous artifacts enabled him to reconstruct a picture of their existence, though up to the present time no skeletal remains of any of them have been found.

During the past season afield, Professor Bryan and Mr. Ray paid no attention to the fossil remains, but considered only the geologic evidence, the trails left by the glaciers themselves in their retreats and advances. Areas near the Lindenmeier Valley, they found, had been under ice several times during the last, or Wisconsin, glaciation. This waxed and waned for perhaps thousands of years. At least three times the ice advanced southward and crept down into the lowlands, each time retreating northward, and to the mountain tops.

Finally it started a retreat which some consider to be still in progress. What may be fragments of this last glaciation are still found on high peaks in the Rockies and in the Far North. Each major movement of the ice left so-called "moraines," deposits of sand and rock, marking its farthest advance. The Harvard geologists assert that the level in the

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

'Pappy' on Phone Wins Permission To Talk to Girl

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Dec. 9 (AP)—A Marblehead High School rule that students may not converse with anyone by telephone during school hours, except their parents, couldn't thwart a Miami, Fla., youth.

Shortly before the train pulled out with the Miami High School football team after a recent intersectional game, there came a call to the headmaster's office asking that one of his prettiest girls be "put on the wire."

"But," exclaimed the principal, "our students may talk by phone only with their parents during school hours."

"Well," came the response, "I'm her pappy."

The headmaster, recognizing the Southern drawl but appreciating the joke, called the girl.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Christian Science Lectures

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, Back Bay, 7:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 401 Walnut Street, Newtonville, 8 p. m.

Theaters

Wilbur—
"The Housemaster," Ian Hay's new comedy, featuring Frederick Leister. Fourth play of the season presented by the Theater Guild and American Theater Society. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," Pulitzer prize play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Shubert—
"Between the Devil," new musical, starring Jack Buchanan, Evelyn Laye and Adele Dixon. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Scollay and Modern—

"The Prisoner of Zenda," with Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks Jr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:45. Also "It's Love I'm After," with Bette Davis and Leslie Howard. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8:05. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Conquest," featuring Greta Garbo and Charles Boyer. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 6:30, 10:05. Also "She Married an Artist," with John Boles and Luli Deste. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:35, 5:10, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Stand-In," starring Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell. Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore.

Keith Memorial—
"Stage Door," featuring Katharine Hepburn, Ginger Rogers and Adolphe Menjou. 12, 3:25, 6:45, 10. Also "Love From a Stranger," with Ann Harding. 10:25 a. m., 1:45, 5, 8:20.

Colonial—
"The Hurricane," featuring Dorothy Lamour, Jon Hall, Mary Astor, C. Aubrey Smith, Thomas Mitchell, Raymond Massey, John Carradine, Jerome Cowan. Adapted for the screen from the novel "The Hurricane," by Charles Nordhoff and James Norman Hall. Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"100 Men and a Girl," with Deanna Durbin. 1:40, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Let Them Live," featuring John Howard and Nan Grey. 3, 5:05, 8:10. Tomorrow: "The Prisoner of Zenda," starring Ronald Colman. Also "Man in Blue," with Robert Wilcox and Nan Grey.

Boston—
"High Flyers," starring Lupe Velez, Bert Wheeler and Robert Woolsey. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:30, 10:25. Stage: Mary Dees, Monte Blue and the Danvills.

Uptown—
"Angel," featuring Marlene Dietrich, Herbert Marshall and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also, "Fight for Your Lady," with Jack Oakie, John Boles and Ida Lupino. 2:30, 5:40, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Victoria the Great" and "The Perfect Specimen."

Exeter—
"Maytime," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25. Also "Hollywood Screen Test." 2, 4:50, 7:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Ebb Tide," with Ray Milland and Frances Farmer. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Blossoms on Broadway," with Edward Arnold and Shirley Ross. Fenway: 2:20, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Tremont—
"Roberta," starring Fred Astaire, Ginger Rogers and Irene Dunne. 9:35 a. m., 1:18, 4:45, 8:10. Also "Scarface," with Paul Muni and George Raft. 8:50, 11:40 a. m., 3:20, 6:30, 10:10.

Hub—
"College Holiday," featuring Jack Benny, Martha Raye, Burns and Allen. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "So Red the Rose," with Margaret Sullavan, Pauline Lord and Walter Connolly. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

Fine Arts—
"Slalom," a ski comedy, ends today at 6. Tomorrow: "Monastery."

South Station Theater—
"Color-Tour to Quebec," Roger Wolf Kahn and his orchestra. "Stranger Than Fiction," "March of Time," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Mary of Scotland," starring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 1:40, 5:36, 9:45. Also "Singing Marine," with Dick Powell and Doris Weston. 12, 3:40, 7:45.

Metropolitan—
"Submarine D-1," featuring Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and George Brent. 10:30 a. m., 1:25, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Bunny Berigan and his orchestra.

University—
"Victoria the Great," featuring Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also "Breakfast for Two," with Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall. 1:30 4:45, 8:05.

Other Events

Boston City Club—
Illustrated lecture on "Jaguar Hunting in Sinaloa, Mexico," by President John K. Howard of the New England Museum of Natural History. 14 Somerset Street. 7:45.

Boston Public Library—
"England Revisited," an illustrated lecture by Guy W. Richardson. 8.

Radio Programs—Page 10

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Tomorrow

Music

Public Library Lecture Hall—
Concert by Marie Murray, contralto; Evelyn Dunnanson, soprano, and Elisabeth Joanne Schulz, pianist. 8:15.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts—
"Spanish Art," lecture and guidance by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

New Plant Starts Wheels, 16th in Manchester Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 9—Rehabilitation of this depression-ridden city took another slow step forward yesterday, when the Manchester Counter Company started production in the No. 1 mill of the huge Amoskeag textile plant.

This is the sixteenth manufacturing unit to be attracted to Manchester since Amoskeg Industries, Inc., was formed in 1936, to take over the bankrupt stock of the largest textile mills in the world for $5,000,000.

Thirty-two concerns have bought or rented portions of the 6,000,000 square feet of floor space which fell into Amoskeag Industries' hands. Among them are a restaurant, a farmers' exchange, two Government agencies and assorted small distributing concerns.

Much Space Rented

A total of 3,500,000 square feet have been rented or sold in all, although a considerable portion of this floor space has so far been unused.

The reason for this reluctance to expand into large production units is obvious from local employment records, which reveal that only about 3200 workers are now employed of the 4500 which crowded the newly occupied shoe factories and textile mills shortly after Amoskeag Industries began its successful rental campaign.

The new company provides a clew to the cautious attitude adopted by most manufacturers. It was organized and incorporated in this State by Arthur C. Engel. At present it is employing only 12 men and utilizing but a small part of the 12,000 square feet of space which have been rented.

Option on More

However, Mr. Engel has an option on 28,000 additional feet, usage of which would entail the hiring of at least 125 more workers. A partner in the Engel-Lewis Counter Company of Merrimac, Mass., Mr. Engel said today that the local firm was to be regarded as an "addition" to the Massachusetts concern.

Unsettled conditions among Bay State shoe workers have sent a number of manufacturers to New Hampshire. Mr. Engel virtually conceded that establishment of the organization here followed a series of labor disturbances in his Merrimac plant.

Historic Dwelling Placed on Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEYMOUTH, Mass., Dec. 9—Four surviving Bicknell heirs yesterday instructed their attorney to liquidate their holdings in an estate which includes a house in North Weymouth dating back to 1650, and held in the family for many generations. At the Weymouth Tercentenary celebration a few years ago, the Weymouth Historical Society placed a bronze plaque on the house proclaiming it to be the oldest dwelling in the town.

The original Bicknell settlers came to these shores 300 years ago, and their descendants are scattered throughout the country. Several members of the family took part in the American Revolution, including one who helped at the capture of Dorchester Heights and another who fought with the Minutemen of Concord.

The Historical Society is interested in saving the building, if possible, by public contribution. It is still occupied.

California Bulbs Sell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Production of cut flowers and bulbs is becoming a major industry and tourist attraction along the San Diego County coast from Oceanside to Del Mar.

G. FOX & COMPANY
Established 1847 Hartford, Conn.
Fox's Christmas Shop
A veritable haven for Christmas shoppers. For here, compactly assembled, are practically every one of the hundreds of gifts advertised in the Christmas Fox Forward.
CHRISTMAS SHOP—SIXTH FLOOR

We Suggest
Electrical Gifts For Christmas
Our Stock of Electrical Appliances is Selected with Great Care for
Long Service
Beauty of Design
Prices Reasonable
BOOMA-GRUENER ELECTRIC CO.
190 Pearl St., Hartford, Conn.

GENERAL MOTORS CONCERT COMPANY presents
"FRENCH NIGHT"
RICHARD TAUBER · MARTA KRASOVA
G. M. Symphony Orchestra & Chorus
ALEXANDER KIPNIS · ERNO RAPEE
JOHN B. KENNEDY · MILTON CROSS
8 P. M. SUNDAY E.S.T. NBC Blue Network

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GIFTS for "HIM"
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WUCHERT and LAKE
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Gifts For Her
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Hosiery, Hand Bags, French Perfumes, Negligees, Trillium Undergarments, Hostess Robes, Cosmetics, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs.
Stock Reduction SALE
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
All our own quality stock at great savings to you.

LONG AFTER CHRISTMAS
Flimsy, colorful, knickknack gifts do not stay with a man. Make sure your list holds practical items, things that you know he'd be keen to own long after Christmas.
LEATHER JACKET $12.50
ROLLS RAZOR 10.00
BIRTHSTONE CUFF LINKS 2.50
PIGSKIN GLOVES 5.00
PIGSKIN BELT 2.50
BYRD CLOTH JACKET 7.50
CLUB BAG 5.00
PIGSKIN BILLFOLD 5.00
SPORT SWEATER 5.00
STACKPOLE, MOORE, TRYON CO.
115 Asylum Street, Hartford

News In Boston Today

Milk Dealers Pay In $500,000

(Continued From Page 9)

they return the bottles, Mr. Dunn said.

The order to the milk dealers of Boston by Judge Bingham, senior jurist of this circuit, climaxed a lengthy controversy in the federal courts here, in which the dealers sought to avoid compliance with the new marketing act, alleging that it is unconstitutional.

Judge Bingham's ruling, which will be effective until the case can be appealed to the United States Supreme Court and decided there, was that the dealers should set aside in escrow all sums due the equalization pool and federal milk marketing service. About $500,000 of such sums have accumulated since the act became effective Aug. 1.

It is out of these sums that the Government purchases the farmers' surplus to give to the unemployed. The dealers declared that if they paid this money to the government, it would immediately be spent and thus would not be recoverable should the act later be held unconstitutional.

At request of counsel for the milk marketing board, however, Judge Bingham ordered the dealers to pay the board an administration charge of 2 cents per hundredweight, in order that the board might function and compute possible other payments pending decision by the highest tribunal.

Welch Named For Tax Board

The nomination of John E. Welch, Taunton lawyer, as chairman of the State Appellate Tax Board, today remained the most important major appointment awaiting Executive Council confirmation next week.

The Welch appointment was made yesterday by Gov. Charles F. Hurley after J. Burke Sullivan, former chairman of the Appellate Tax Board, was moved into the chairmanship of the State Public Utilities Commission with a salary increase from $7500 to $8000 a year.

Among other appointments made by Governor Hurley yesterday were the renominating of William D. Desmond as State Inspector of Fish; and the nominating of Dr. Helen I. Doherty of Boston to succeed the late Mary A. Barr of Boston as director of the division of Immigration and Americanization.

During yesterday's session the Council approved a $314,000 award to the Collins Manufacturing Company, Wilbraham, to settle claims for water damage to be caused by the future diversion of the Ware and Swift Rivers as part of the Metropolitan water supply system.

This approval caused a heated argument between Governor Hurley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly after the latter had called the Council a "joint" when he had been denied a public hearing on the award. When the Governor demanded an apology the Lieutenant Governor refused, after which the Governor apologized to the Council for the "insult."

'Map of Month' Service for Blind

"To bring within the horizon of the blind those things that are too big to hold in the hand," is the purpose of the WPA architectural model and Braille map project at the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown, for the extension of which $49,829 was allocated yesterday by the United States Comptroller General.

The project has been supplying models and maps for two years already, according to Dr. Gabriel Farrell, director of the Perkins Institution. It employs 40 workers, 15 of them totally blind, he said.

A "Map of the Month" service to help the blind see the location of world events, is to be carried on now that the new grant has been made.

Motion Picture Board Proposed

A state motion picture commission to guard any films deemed "immoral, sacrilegious or tended to incite crime" was proposed by Senator Thomas M. Burke, Boston Democrat, in a bill filed yesterday with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate.

The commission would be patterned after similar groups in other states. Composed of five members, it would pass on all films scheduled for Massachusetts showings.

Tobin Denies Kelly Reports

Recognizing that reports to the effect that Joseph T. Kelly of Dorchester was to become his secretary were gaining credence, Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin telephoned a denial to the press room at City Hall today and announced that he had not departed from his plan to make no announcements concerning his official family until after Inauguration Day, Jan. 3.

He said: "Mr. Kelly is acting in a secretarial capacity, handling preinaugural mail and will be a member of the office staff when the Mayor-elect takes over his official duties Jan. 3."

Mr. Kelly was secretary to Senator David I. Walsh for seven years. He resigned last Nov. 15. During the Tobin campaign he served as a headquarters secretary.

Sewer System Measure Filed

Legislation for the completion of the Metropolitan sewerage system from Medford to the East Boston waterfront at a cost of $4,500,000 was filed today with the clerk of the Massachusetts Senate today by Senators Eugene Giroux of Somerville and Harris S. Richardson of Winchester.

The system has been completed from Stoneham to Medford through federal aid, but inability to obtain further federal appropriations has held up completion of the work. The bill filed today would authorize the State to complete the project without federal aid if necessary.

However efforts have not yet been abandoned to obtain Federal aid. Senator Giroux has written to Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts Democrat, asking that he continue efforts to secure Federal assistance. In the letter Senator Giroux pointed out that the Massachusetts Legislature appropriated $2,700,000 in 1936 for the completion of the project with the understanding that Federal aid totalling $1,800,000 would be forthcoming, but the Federal contribution was never made.

Rescued Seaman's Charge Is Denied

Capt. Albert C. Allen of Fall River, Mass., commander of the tanker Swiftsure which on Nov. 13 rescued six Greek seamen after the foundering of the freighter Tsenny Chandris off Cape Hatteras, appeared today before a Federal Board of Inquiry to explain the circumstances of the rescue.

Captain Koutopantelis of the sunken Greek vessel, who was picked up from the ocean with other members of the crew by the Coast Guard cutter Mendota, was responsible for the holding of the inquiry, since he had charged that Captain Allen had only remained in the vicinity of the wreck for 10 minutes, and could have saved more members of the crew if he had stayed longer.

Captain Allen denied this charge, declaring that after happening to sight the lifeboat with the six men, and having picked them up, he sent out a general radio call to the Coast Guard and other vessels in those waters, and then remained for two hours, searching for more survivors, until the Coast Guard cutter appeared, to take charge of the situation.

The Federal Board of Inquiry, which is meeting in the Appraisers Stores, is made up of Capt. Charles M. Lyons, Supervising Inspector for New England of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation; Capt. Frederick S. Walker, Inspector of Hulls at Boston, and George Callbeck, Acting Inspector of Boilers at Boston. The board will call other witnesses later.

A Festival of Mexican Music

The Arts in Boston

Jacques Abram
Piano Soloist With State Symphony Orchestra in Jordan Hall Monday Evening

Pleasant entertainment was provided by the "Fiesta Mexicana" which the Women's City Club presented last night in Symphony Hall. The performers were Mercado's Tipica Mexican Orchestra, with two singers and two dancers to reinforce the instrumentalists. The orchestra consists of about 15 players and the instruments include two salterios (which resemble zithers); two violins; a cello; two representatives of the guitar family; a doublebass; what appeared to be a xylophone and a celesta; a flute, a clarinet and a trumpet, a piano, and a percussion group.

The program was in three parts, devoted to "Music of various Latin-American countries," "Concert Type Music" and "Typical Mexican Music." In general, the music appeared to be based upon Spanish tunes and rhythms. It did not contain anything which sounded new or startling from the musical viewpoint, except for the timbres of a few of the instruments, notably the salterios. The performance was marked by precision and good rhythm. José Rubio, tenor, and Lolita Valdez, soprano, interpreted their songs in an appropriate manner.

But the chief interest of the evening was provided by the dancers, Josefina and Luis Ojeda, whose lively performances brought spontaneous applause from the large audience. They were at their best in two dances of great vigor, with much twirling, and stamping of the feet. In a slower dance they showed less smoothness and co-ordination. The bright-colored costumes added to the gaiety of the occasion.

L. A. S.

Camille Girouard

Camille Girouard, baritone, sang in Jordan Hall last night. Alice Reilly gave her usual fine assistance at the pianoforte.

Several years ago Mr. Girouard was heard in a program which revealed him in a formative period. At that time he showed promise. He has evidently studied diligently, but the result, as evidenced by his performance last night, is disappointing. He seems as yet unaware of the upper resonances of the voice, nor does he appear to be able to build a satisfactory climax, largely because he has not learned the art of producing a good crescendo. Definite dynamic contrast is absent from his singing, which leaves the listener with an impression of songs smoothly and correctly sung, but devoid of the color necessary to make them interesting.

Schubert's "Rastlose Liebe," for instance, needs far more vitality than Mr. Girouard gave it, and Rachmaninoff's "Floods of Spring" move pointing up. In the same composer's "To the Children," there was evidently a lack of sympathy for the text, since the singer failed to reveal the poignancies which are an integral part of it. Krah's song, "Träume," fared well, however—its questioning mood was well established; and there was humor in the performance of Cui's "Poet and Critic." The presence of Mme. Lamoureux, composer of the "Chanson d'Automne," lent interest to its performance.

G. M. S.

Holman's Print Shop

There is an exhibition of unusual content at Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street. In this season particularly, when there are so many special exhibitions of Christian themes done by historic and contemporary artists, it is interesting for comparison to see the Life of Jesus as it has been carefully illustrated by a Chinese Christian convert named Yu Shih-Hai. Although they are contemporary, the drawings are done in the accepted Chinese mode which has prevailed for many centuries. Deep rooted is that tradition, which can reach back to so many magnificent prototypes and from which young Chinese artists, try as they may, seem unable to diverge.

This series, done in water color, has the peculiar interest of thematic material new to the Chinese brush. We have seen many a Buddhist figure, many a sacred subject in accordance with Chinese beliefs, but not before the scenes of the life of Jesus. That Jesus and the other characters are all shown as Chinese in type is natural but it is a little surprising to find the Roman temples, the classical draperies, the white man's features replaced by pagodas, kimonas, and Mongolian faces.

Each national group has depicted Jesus in the manner most interesting and authentic to it, and there is no reason to believe that the Italian Renaissance types with which we have all become familiar should be acknowledged as the only authentic ones. Here is another characterization, interesting because it has been executed with devotion and with skill.

D. A.

Revere Case Sentence

(Continued From Page 9)

city. Two persons are being held, however, as material witnesses in the slaying of Louis Gaeta, horse race bookmaker, in that city on Nov. 23.

While State police and officers of Attorney General Paul A. Dever continued their secret questioning of the 33 members of the Revere police force, Rev. E. Ambrose Jenkins, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Revere, called at Mr. Dever's office in the State House at Boston. Mr. Jenkins was one of those who sought State intervention in Revere because of alleged inability of local police to cope with crime conditions there.

"The Revere investigation has produced good results," he told reporters before entering Mr. Dever's office. "The racketeers have fled Revere. I have received some threatening letters, but believe they are just the work of cranks."

Others Heard at State House

Others who appeared at the Attorney General's office included Ed Monte of Lynn, special officer in several small towns, who described the results of a private investigation he had made of conditions in Revere, and Warren Campbell, Revere city councillor, who told Assistant Attorney General Derham of complaints he had made at various times to Chief of Police Edward J. Tighe of alleged gambling in Revere.

"I also have questioned Sergeant Daniel Sullivan of the Revere police," said Mr. Derham, "and he has confirmed testimony of other officers that it was an unwritten rule in the department that all gambling and racket matters were left to the vice squad to take care of."

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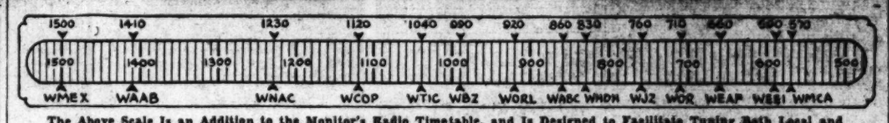
The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Follow the Moon..	Easy to Remember; news	"Golden Melodies"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	Don Winslow: sketch...	Don Van Wart, piano..	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour..	"The Singing Lady"...	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport: matinee	Studio speakers .....
5:45 "Hilltop House"	Tom Mix sketch	Little Orphan Annie ...	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics" ..
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Musical Appetizers.	loists; orch.; sports....	Chick Webb's Orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Football Forecasts.	Music; comment	"Musical Roundup" ...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Popular vocalists .	Lowell Thomas, news...	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport reports	Dance orchestra .....
7:00 Reader and orch..	"Easy Aces": sketch....	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Hollywood news ..	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Musical Miniatures	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30 "We, the People":	Talk, Rep. Bowker.....	Dramatic sketch	"Poetic Drama"	Popular vocalist .....
7:45 guests; orchestra .	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Perley Stevens's Orch...
8:00 Kate Smith's Hour:	Talk, General Johnson	Vallee Hour: Wallace	Josef Cherniavsky's	"The Wordcaster" ....
8:15 interview of Mrs.	Liedersingers: quartet .	Ford, Broderick Craw-	Orchestra; soloists	Studio speaker .....
8:30 Roosevelt; solo-	News dramatizations ...	ford, in sketch; Bill	Wayne King's Orchestra	Studio speaker .....
8:45 ists; comedy; orch.	News dramatizations ...	Robinson; soloist	Wayne King's Orchestra	News commentator ....
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Rakov's Orchestra; vo-	"Good News of 1938":	Organ dedication	M. Morrill's Orchestra .
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	calist; swing trio....	motion picture stars;	Organ dedication	Legion speaker .....
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"Town Meeting": Two	picture preview; solo-	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Ways to Business Re-	ists; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Midweek Forum .....
10:00 Dinner speakers ...	covery"; Rep. Voorhis,	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:15 Dinner speakers ...	A. L. Deane	Bob Burns; Adolphe	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Columbia Work-	NBC Jamboree	Menjou; Verree Teas-	Musical Revue: Henry	Perley Stevens's Orch...
10:45 shop: sketch	NBC Jamboree	dale; chorus; orchestra	Weber's Orchestra; so-	"Today in Sports" ....
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	loists; chorus	"Request Serenade" ..
11:15 C. Calloway's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Music; dance music....	Havana orchestra	"Request Serenade" ..
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Art Kassel's Orchestra..	Maurice Rocco's Orch..
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch...	Art Kassel's Orchestra..	Maurice Rocco's Orch..

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety ..	News; "Musical Clock".	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:15 Popular variety ..	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:30 "Comedy Stars" ..	"Musical Clock"	Fred Lang, news.....	"The Breakfast Smiler"	.....
7:45 WEEI news	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch....	.....
8:00 Forecasts; music ..	Berenade; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	'Musical Timetable" ...
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	"George and Jusnita".	Organist; vocalist	'Musical Timetable" ...
8:30 "Radio Almanac"..	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	'Musical Timetable" ...
8:45 Music; fashion talk	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Jacobson's Rhythm	'Musical Timetable" ...
9:00 Parade: music	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah" ..	Network speaker	Music and the Muse....
9:15 Song recital	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	Studio speaker .....
9:30 "Sunny Melodies" ..	"As You Like It"; news	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Speaker; songs .....
9:45 Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy" .....
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly.	Mary Martin: sketch..	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch..	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker .....
10:15 Myrt and Marge..	"Ma Perkins": sketch .	"John's Other Wife": sk.	"Choir Loft": organist..	Studio speaker .....
10:30 Tony Wons	"Dance Hour"	Just Plain Bill: sketch.	"Get Thin to Music"...	"Shopping With You"..
10:45 Ruth Carhart, songs	Home Forum: talk.....	Today's Children: sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"..
11:00 The Woman Speaks	"The O'Neills": sketch .	"David Harum": sketch	Readings; music	Studio soloist .....
11:15 Dramatic sketch ..	"Road of Life"	'Backstage Wife": sk'tch	"Melody Strings"	Cooking School .....
11:30 Big Sister: sketch.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	How to Be Charming ..	Sport relay	Organ Melodies .....
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy": sketch.	Information Service	News commentator ....
12:00 Commentator	News; Noonday Revue:	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs" .....
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloist; orchestra	The Goldbergs: sketch ..	Agriculture talk	Italian Radio Review..
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program.	Music; weather .....
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday".	Home Hour: speakers,	"Martha and Hal"	Italian music program.	"The Monitor News"...
1:00 "Betty and Bob"..	reports; Homesteaders'	News Service	Women's club news...	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:15 "Betty Crocker" ..	Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan"	Robison's Buckaroos ..	"Musical Mailbox" ....
1:30 Grimm's Daughter.	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Treasures in Melody..	Studio interview .....
1:45 Hollywood comment	"Swingsters"	Marjorie Mills Hour....	Consumers' talk	Popular vocalist .....
2:00 News for women....	Music Appreciation	"Musical Roundup" ...	Voice of Experience ...	"Classical Album" .....
2:15 Piano and patter..	Hour: symphony orch.,	Woman commentator ..	Sport matinee	"Classical Album" .....
2:30 School of the Air..	Walter Damrosch, con-	Fashions in Rhythm...	Sport matinee	"Pioneer Clipper" ....
2:45 School of the Air..	ductor	"Musical Roundup" ...	Sport matinee	"Pioneer Clipper" ....
3:00 News Service	Radio Guild sketch:	Pepper Young's Family.	Sport matinee	"Musical Notes" .....
3:15 Oxford Ensemble ..	Molière's "Le Bourgeois	"Ma Perkins" sketch..	Sport matinee	"Gems of Melody" ....
3:30 "Jenny Peabody" ..	Gentilhomme"	"Vic and Sade"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
3:45 "Four Clubmen" ..	Radio Guild sketch....	"The O'Neills"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
4:00 "Meet the Author"	Stocks; Club Matinee...	"Lorenzo Jones"	High school drama	"Music for You" .....
4:15 Studio speakers ...	Club Matinee: variety..	"The Guiding Light" ..	Sport matinee	"Music for You" .....
4:30 Network speaker ..	Club Matinee: variety..	Mary Marlin: sketch....	Sport matinee	Harmony team .....
4:45 Network speaker ..	Club Matinee: variety..	"Road of Life"	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:00 Follow the Moon .	Easy to Remember; news	Don Van Wart, piano .	Sport matinee	Sport reports .....
5:15 "Mary Sothern" ..	"Don Winslow"	'Songs of Carlotta'	"Cinnamon Bear"	Sport reports .....
5:30 The Boston Hour..	Rakov's Orchestra	"Jack Armstrong"	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports .....
5:45 "Hilltop House" ..	Tom Mix, sketch	Little Orphan Annie ...	Duane Marshall's Orch.	"Reading the Comics" ..
6:00 News; sportshots ..	News; Dance Revue....	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"...
6:15 Soloist; concert or..	"Happened Yesterday"..	Rhythmaires: orch.	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review..
6:30 Popular vocalists ..	Music: "Revelers"	"Musical Roundup" ...	Dinner concert	Sport reports .....
6:45 Soloist; comedy ...	Lowell Thomas, news...	Popular vocalists	Sport reports	Dance orchestra .....
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"..	"Vocal Varieties"	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
7:15 Dinner concert	Commentator	"Uncle Ezra": sketch ..	Studio feature	"Five Star Final" ....
7:30 Dinner concert	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham.	Studio speaker	"Voice of Israel" ....
7:45 Beake Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists ..	"Jimmy Valentine"	Vocalist; organ	"Voice of Israel" ....
8:00 Music Hall: comedy;	"Grand Central Sta-	Lucille Manners, so-	Arthur Godfrey; orch	Musical Silhouette ....
8:15 soloists; orch.	tion"; dramatic sketch	prano; Revelers Quar-	"Curtain Calls"; music	Popular vocalist .....
8:30 Hal Kemp's Orch.;	"Death Valley Days";	tet; Rosario Bourdon's	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Blue Strings" .....
8:45 Alice Faye, songs .	dramatic sketch	concert orchestra	"Let's Play Games"...	News commentator ....
9:00 Hollywood Hotel:	Varsity Show: from	"Waltz Time": Frank	Harvard victory dinner	Light Opera Company:
9:15 dramatic - musical	Smith College	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	from Harvard Club,	soloists; organ .....
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	"Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	Court of Human Rela-	Boston; talks by foot-	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	vocal soloists	tions; sketch	ball officials	Jimmy McHale's Orch..
10:00 "Songshop"; Kitty	Chemical award	"First Nighter"; sketch	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Dance Melodies" .....
10:15 Carlisle; Frank	Paul Martin's Music ..	"First Nighter"; sketch	Johnny Long's Orchestra	Dance orchestra .....
10:30 Crumit; orchestra.	"Detective Stories"; dra-	Hollywood Gossip	"Curtain Time"; drama-	Dance orchestra .....
10:45 Network speaker ..	matic sketch	Dorothy Thompson	tization; soloists; pop-	"Today in Sports" ....
11:00 Forecasts; news ..	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	uhar orchestra	"Symphonic Tones" ....
11:15 Glen Gray's Orch..	Music As You Desire It	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Joe Smith's Orchestra..	Day's End; organ .....
11:30 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch...	Talk from Havana	Menendez's Orchestra .
11:45 Nye Mayhew's Or..	Music As You Desire It	Dean Hudson's Orch...	Art Kassel's Orchestra.	Menendez's Orchestra .

Ships Wait on Labor Peace

(Continued From Page 9)

cargo ships; 24 passenger and cargo ships; 10 tankers of 16½-knot speed, and a cabin liner for the United States Lines already contracted for with the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company at Newport News, Va. The latter is to be 723 feet long, 92 feet beam, 75 feet depth of hold, of 34,000 tons, and the contract price is $15,750,000.

Mr. Kennedy previously has called labor conditions in the industry "deplorable" and asked legislation to establish a maritime mediation board to handle labor disputes. Such a board would not eliminate the seamen's right to strike, he explained, but would attempt to hold that action in check until all "reasonable efforts have been made by both parties" to settle any disputes.

While shipyards are now humming with activity, it is mostly activity on naval vessels. Private shipbuilding is at low ebb, a survey of yards along the Atlantic seacoast discloses. About two dozen barges; an equal number of oil tankers; half a dozen tugs and two combination passenger and freight steamers are on the ways or contracted for. One of the passenger vessels, now building at the Fore River shipyards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, is a 10,000-ton steamer for the Panama Railroad Steamship Line.

Topic of Address Cost of Crime

In conjunction with disclosures of under-world racketeering in Revere and other localities now under way, a timely address on "The Cost of Crime to the Community" will be delivered by Eliot Ness, director of public safety in Cleveland, at the annual luncheon at the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations on Saturday at the Hotel Statler.

Mr. Ness is a former G-man, and is credited with having led in the investigation in Chicago which resulted in the conviction of Al Capone. He will discuss the effects of collusion between gangsters and public officials in increasing the cost of government and adding to the burden of the taxpayer.

Other speakers will be Gov. Charles F. Hurley, Mayor-Elect Maurice J. Tobin, Reginald W. Bird, president of the federation; Norman MacDonald, federation executive director; and Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, chairman of the women's division of the federation.

Christian Science Lecture In The Mother Church

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice tonight at 7:45 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: The Law of Life Abundant." The lecturer, Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, Calif., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Dec. 10

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Merchant	Dec. 10	Plymouth	Dec. 19	Dec. 9 8:00 pm	Dec. 10 12 noon
*Cameronia (Bos)	Dec. 10	Belfast	Dec. 19	Dec. 10 7:00 pm	Dec. 10 8:00 am
†Scythia (Bos.)	Dec. 10	Galway	Dec. 18	Dec. 10 7:00 pm	.....
Queen Mary	Dec. 15	Plymouth	Dec. 20	Dec. 14 8:00 pm	Dec. 15 11:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Dec. 22	Dec. 17 4:00 pm	Dec. 17 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Dec. 18	Dec. 13 4:00 pm	Dec. 13 7:30 pm
Pres. Garfield	San Francisco	Dec. 25	Dec. 20 4:00 pm	Dec. 20 7:30 pm

*North Ireland only. †Irish Free State only.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex (Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Lowly Stand-In Celebrated In New Film Due Tomorrow

Movies of Moment

"They also serve who only stand-in" might, with apologies to Milton, very well serve as a password for those hard-working individuals whose "inside story" comes in for a goodly share of attention in "Stand-In," a new comedy with Leslie Howard and Joan Blondell, opening tomorrow at the State and Orpheum Theaters.

The stand-in is an invisible satellite moving in the same orbit as the star, though for a considerably smaller fee. While the lights, cameras and microphones are adjusted —and frequently during preliminary rehearsals—this unsung proxy substitutes for the actual performer to give the cameraman an approximate idea of the star's position.

A stand-in need not resemble his more exalted prototype. He must, however, be of the same height and proportions, have similar coloring and wear the same clothes. Most important of all, his make-up must be identical with that of the star.

All three of the principal players in "Stand-In"—Mr. Howard, Miss Blondell and Humphrey Bogart—have rated stand-ins for years. Connie Rae, who holds the stage while Miss Blondell rests between scenes, is 21, pretty and ambitious. She got the job by applying for it, in person, once a week for three months. Russell Llewellyn, stand-in for Mr. Bogart, went to Hollywood from Providence, R. I., to visit friends. He was standing on a street corner one day when a man with a troubled expression tapped him on the shoulder and asked if he would like picture work. The questioner was a casting director looking for a Bogart double. Mr. Howard's stand-in is an old friend who also acts as the star's secretary.

"Stand-In" was adapted by Gene Towne and Graham Baker from a Clarence Budington Kelland story, was directed by Tay Garnett and pokes the finger of ridicule at such clay-footed idols as the glamour girl, the foreign director who spends millions for "art" but not one cent for a good picture, the child star, and the polo-playing producer.

"Navy Blue and Gold," said to be one of the better films inspired by maidens and midshipmen in which James Stewart, Robert Young, Tom Brown, Lionel Barrymore and Florence Rice appear, is also on the bill.

Submarines and Swing

"Submarine D-1," a romantic melodrama of the underseas service, with Pat O'Brien, Wayne Morris and George Brent, has its first local showing at the Metropolitan today, while Bunny Berrigan and his swing band "give out" from the stage. The film was made with co-operation of the U. S. Navy, which lent the use of facilities at San Diego, the island of Cocos, and Newport, R. I. The story was written by Frank Wead, author of "Ceiling Zero," and directed by Lloyd Bacon.

Miss Leeds of Mexico

There is no doubt that the outstanding moment of "Stage Door," which enters its third week at the Keith Memorial Theater today, is contributed by a dark, serious-faced young woman named Andrea Leeds. She is the girl who loses the big part to Katharine Hepburn.

Miss Leeds has lived most of her life in Mexico and once refused point-blank to play a role assigned her by the Great Goldwyn. Born in Butte, Montana, she received her early schooling there and later attended the University of California at Los Angeles. But for a kidnaping plot and other harrowing experiences undergone when she was with her mining-engineer father in Mexico, she had expected to stay there and write about that country.

After she had made a good many fruitless treks to newspaper offices and film studios, Howard Hawks saw an amateur film in which Miss Leeds had appeared. He saw acting potentialities, passed the word to Samuel Goldwyn. Miss Leeds did a small role in "Come and Get It," then turned down a gold-digging part for which she did not feel herself suited. People who work for Mr. Goldwyn apparently don't do that sort of thing, so after a good deal of idleness, she was finally lent to RKO for a supposedly small role in "Stage Door." Reports of her brilliant work came back to the home studio, Mr. Goldwyn did a volte-face and now Miss Leeds is playing the lead in "Goldwyn Follies."

Coupling with "Stage Door" this week is "Love From a Stranger," a new picture with Ann Harding and Basil Rathbone.

Mickey M. & Others

Mickey Mouse will head another "Cartoon Carnival" at the Repertory Theater Saturday morning from 9 to 12. . . . "Hurricane" is in its fourth and final week at the Colonial Theater . . . "Blossoms on Broadway," a romantic musical farce with Shirley Ross, Edward Arnold, John Trent and Weber and Fields, couples with "Ebb Tide," technicolor South Sea melodrama with Oscar Homolka, Barry Fitzgerald, Ray Milland and Frances Farmer, in the new program opening today at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters . . . The new program of shorts arriving tomorrow at the South Station Theater includes a Lowell Thomas travel talk, a Floyd Gibbons thrill story, the Big Apple dance accompanied by Hudson DeLange, a Paramount pictorial, comedies, cartoons and newsreels . . . Mary Deel, the girl who replaced the late Jean Harlow in "Saratoga," Monte Blue, Jackie Heller and seven other vaudeville acts are scheduled for the Keith Boston today, with Lupe Velez and Wheeler and Woolsey featured in "High Fliers," the screen offering.

J. D. B.

Veterans and Novices in New Films

Weber and Fields
In "Blossoms on Broadway," at the Paramount and Fenway

Wayne Morris
(Above Right) In "Submarine D-1," at the Metropolitan

Jean Blondell and Leslie Howard
In "Stand-In," Opening Tomorrow at Loew's State and Orpheum

Man Trailed Back to Ice Age

(Continued From Page 9)

Lindenmeier Valley associated with human remains, correlates with the third phase, which was long after the climax of Wisconsin glaciation, but within the period of its last manifestation.

"Folsom man," says Dr. Bryan, "lived in the region some thousands of years ago, while glaciers still lingered in the mountains, and when the climate was somewhat colder and wetter than now."

Many geologists have come to the conclusion that glaciers began their final retreat in North America some 20,000 years ago, but this may have been delayed in different parts of the country, perhaps several thousands of years in the eastern foothills of the Rockies. It is extremely difficult, says Dr. Bryan, to establish any more definite chronology, but it would be ridiculous indeed to hold any longer to the idea that North America has been inhabited by humans for only 2000 to 2500 years.

Bay State Mills Show Decline In Jobs and Output

(Continued From Page 9)

than two years of peak production; hesitancy of retailers to place orders because of uncertain price conditions.

These causes of lagging industrial machinery added up to the prediction that New England shoe factories which turned out more than 140,000,000 pairs in 1936 would produce not more than 130,000,000 for 1937. As of Nov. 1, shoe production this year had reached 127,000,000 pairs, according to the Shoe Association records.

Cites Foreign Competition

Said Mr. Stone: "There is a tendency to underestimate the part that Czechoslovakian competition plays in the lowering of New England production." He estimated that 3,000,000 pairs of women's cemented shoes had been shipped into this country from Czechoslovakia this year. This amounted to about 10 per cent of New England's production for that type of shoe as opposed to the customery estimate of 1 per cent, he said.

Other salient facts introduced by the shoe association were as follows: Employment in the shoe industry dropped 12 per cent in October this year for Massachusetts alone, as compared with the same month in 1936; total unemployed shoe workers in Massachusetts 5000; average employed work only three days a week.

Referring to textiles, the First National Bank of Boston listed a general decline of 20 per cent from the peak production of early last summer. On this basis, mills were found to be operating below 50 per cent of capacity.

Pay Rolls Decline

The bank also pictured the "weight of accumulated stocks and a dearth of new business" as heavy factors in the current production drop.

Pay rolls in woolen and worsted mills also showed a marked decline, falling off from 90,000 persons early in 1937 to the present total of 75,000. Actual wages dropped from $1,920,000 weekly to $1,330,000.

Woolen production in New England attained a peak in 1935, it was said, and since then production has dropped off 60 per cent.

To indicate the place that New England takes in the national textile field, figures were offered to show that local mills absorb $444,332,690 of the nation's $710,740,376 total business in woolen and worsted goods.

Green Wins in Auburn, Me.

AUBURN, Maine, Dec. 9 (AP)—Dr. L. Kenneth Green defeated Ernest E. Estes, candidate for re-election as Mayor yesterday in Auburn's nonpartisan biennial municipal election. The vote was: Green, 2948; Estes, 2545. Benjamin P. King polled 371. The vote was heavier than two years ago, when Mayor Estes' election proved an upset.

Good Maine Dairy Outlook For Years Seen by Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine, Dec. 9—A favorable dairy outlook for Maine farmers both for the coming winter and for years ahead, is seen in an "Outlook for Maine Agriculture in 1938," prepared by Smith C. McIntire, extension economist in farm management at the University of Maine.

The reasons given are: the number of milk cows in relation to population has sunk below the average; milk cow prices are rising; feed costs in relation to dairy products prices are likely to be favorable for several years, and consumption of dairy products is expected to increase.

Although egg prices are likely to be high during 1938, Mr. McIntire stated, a conservative policy as to increasing flocks and adding to equipment and buildings is recommended.

Sources of Income

The most important sources of income for Maine farmers are off-farm labor, dairy products, poultry products and potatoes, according to the survey.

The opening of the Erie Canal in 1825, said Mr. McIntire, actually spelled the beginning of the end of Maine's isolation from competition in agricultural products. Since western farm products began to reach New England cities at competitive prices there has been a marked decline in Maine production of wheat, barley, field corn and beef.

"Dairying and the poultry business in Maine," said Mr. McIntire, "are very similar in the fact that both are almost wholly dependent upon commercial mixed feeds. With these enterprises the expenses for purchased feeds comprise by far the largest share of total production cost. The price of feed reflects not only grain acreage changes but changes in freight rates, labor and interest rates.

Western Feed

"Not only is it true that much of the feed that makes Maine milk and eggs is western feed, but it is also true that these products must sell in competition with similar products from other states. Boston is one of our most important markets, yet Maine supplies only about 15 per cent of the fluid milk and only about 5 per cent of the fresh eggs consumed in that city. The prices we receive for these products are closely tied up with the production and prices in many other states. The value of potatoes, too, is greatly influenced by production in other areas."

Although farm prices in general are expected to be lower, according to this forecast, higher industrial wages will be reflected in increasing cost of farm equipment and supplies, though feed prices should be "much lower." An unusually large supply of "by-product feeds" such as cottonseed-meal, linseed-meal and wheat feeds, will be available, too.

Offsetting higher equipment and supply prices, in some measure, will be the possibility of refinancing mortgages on a long-time maturity basis, Mr. McIntire pointed out. "Interest rates on farm mortgages," he added, "are now at the lowest level in history, and it is unlikely that there will be further appreciable decline in rates."

Copies of the complete 1938 outlook report may be obtained by writing to the University of Maine Extension Service, Orono.

Portland, Me., Joins Police Radio System

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 9 (AP)—Police Chief Ralph D. Brooks said last night the Portland police department's radio system had become a unit in a police radio network to protect parts of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

Police reports received by radio installed at the state police barracks at Wells, tuned to the Massachusetts police radio which also serves New Hampshire state police, would be relayed to Portland police for broadcast, Chief Brooks said.

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The Week in Connecticut

(Continued From Page 9)

will be lifted in January when benefit payments begin under the unemployment compensation law. Unemployed workers who have piled up sufficient insurance credits to get full compensation will have half pay for 13 weeks, a period long enough to carry them to spring.

Dual Celebration

John Brown, the abolitionist, and Mark Twain, the writer, were remembered this week as Connecticut residents. At Torrington three murals, painted by a WPA artist, in the town's new post office, and depicting scenes from the life of John Brown, were dedicated. In Hartford, a select group including Governor Cross and members of the Mark Twain Library and Memorial Commission gathered in the old Mark Twain home on Farmington avenue for a quiet celebration of the 102d anniversary of his birth.

Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, and former editor of the New York Evening Post, spoke in Torrington, where John Brown lived as a child.

The date was the seventy-eighth anniversary of his execution, an end that Mr. Villard said was intended to be "shameful." "But fate," he said, "has its own idea about such happenings." Governor Wise of Virginia, who refused to halt the execution, "bestowed on John Brown an immortality to which there attaches, curiously enough, no ignominy, and little stain."

Governor Cross, at the Mark Twain home, recalled hearing a lecture by the humorist at Yale, which was "very dull indeed." After the lecture, however, Mr. Clemens went with some of the students to the old New Haven House and held them entranced with stories until 2 a. m.

Bishop Pays Visit

Bishop Daniel T. Huntington of Anking, China, visited his former Hartford home, and in an interview declared that regardless of the outcome of the present Japanse campaign, China ultimately will control its own destiny. Japan, he said, "can't afford to hold on" in China. "They won't be able to colonize the country. The Chinese and Japanese haven't much in common. They think differently."

Bishop Huntington, who has been in China 42 years, returns there soon after the first of the year.

Anti-Nazi Protests

Protests poured in on Governor Cross from groups of citizens demanding that he do something to prevent establishment of a proposed German-American Bund camp, allegedly pro-Nazi, in Southbury. The American Legion's State executive committee, citizens in Southbury and New Milford who signed petitions, a group of New Haven clergymen of several faiths, and Representative William M. Citron (D) of Middletown, implored the Governor to act. While the Governor was reported as "considering" these messages, Heinz Greis, chairman of the New Haven chapter of the bund, and a Yale janitor, replied to critics that the bund requires all members to be American citizens and is not directed nor controlled in any way by Germany.

Bids for Library

The State's $14,000,000 institutional building program began to make visible progress with opening of bids for the Connecticut State College library construction. Low bidder on the general contract offered to put up the three-story brick and limestone Georgian structure for $313,661. Other costs will bring the total to $450,000.

Study vs. Sports

James Lukens McConaughy, president of Wesleyan University, revealed, without suggesting any explanation, that private school graduates generally do lower grade work in Wesleyan than graduates of public schools, although the private school products excel in sports.

Bridge for Sale

Anyone who wishes to buy a bridge in good condition may apply to the Connecticut State Highway Department. When the new Middletown-Portland Bridge over the Connecticut River is completed the department proposes to offer the old one for sale.

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Industrial Diversification New Haven's Cushion in Times of Recession

Industry in Marked Rebound; Some Lines Run Ahead of '29

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9—Industrial diversification, economic savior of New Haven during the depression, today continues as the community's chief aid in its slow but unmistakable climb from the 1933 low point of employment and business.

So marked has been the rebound in some industries that employment and production figures show increases over those for the nation's last prosperity year, 1929. Despite the recent business slump, which started in October and continued in November, leaders of the New Haven Chamber of Commerce face the economic future confident of a business increase during the coming year.

Under the leadership of Oscar Monrad, new secretary of the chamber, New Haven is planning a drive for new industries to close the gaps left by plant withdrawals. Success of the drive would lead to higher wages and better conditions among all New Haven workers, leaders believe.

Diversification

Yet probably the strongest basis for New Haven's present economic optimism lies in the existing diversification of its individual operations. Through this factor alone the city was able to ward off the complete economic collapse suffered during recent years in New England cities which depended upon one or two lines of industry for their major employment.

This colonial city, which boasts of its cultural stature acquired through its Yale University as well as of its industrial greatness, manufactures hardware, clocks, watches, guns, munitions, corsets, clothing, machinery, machine tools, wire and wire goods, insulated wire and insulators, paper boxes, toys, automobile radiators, boilers and rubber goods as well as a host of other products.

Thus the basic economic strength for which single-industry communities now are seeking desperately as a ladder toward renewed industrial prosperity New Haven already possesses and is employing on the road back.

Not a little of New Haven's economic strength also is derived from its location close to the greatest trading area of the United States. This geographical location, coupled with its unexcelled railroad facilities and its harbor, have developed New Haven as the third largest wholesale area in New England and one of the region's greatest retail markets.

Big Increase Shown

In 1935, the latest year for which completed figures are available, New Haven's wholesale trade totaled $85,595,000, an increase of more than $12,500,000 over 1930. During the same period wholesale trade employment jumped from 2678 workers to 2913.

New Haven's retail trade in 1935 totaled $71,638,000, establishing the "City of Elms" as one of New England's leading communities in per capita retail sales.

The evidence of recovery presented in these figures is supported by statistics compiled monthly by the New Haven Chamber of Commerce on industrial employment, using 52 of the major industries as an index.

In November, 1937, according to the latest available figures, New Haven industries employed 20,177 persons, compared to the April, 1933, low of 16,685. In 1929 the employee total was 24,974.

Production values in New Haven industries are still far below the 1929 level of $130,584,617. In 1936 the production total was approximately $90,000,000 while the 1937 statistics are expected to show a continued increase, despite the year-end slump.

Among the more encouraging factors in New Haven's composite picture is the continued reduction in relief costs. The high point in emergency relief costs was reached in 1935, when the city spent $1,288,923 in this work. For 1937 the budget provided approximately $840,000 for emergency relief, a decrease of nearly $400,000. Despite this reduction, however, emergency relief consumes a good portion of New Haven's budget of more than $9,000,000.

The city's greatest industries are clock-making, the hardware industry and manufacture of firearms, all of which date back to New Haven's early manufacturing days, when such noted men as Eli Whitney, inventor of the cotton gin; and Charles Goodyear, inventor of a process for vulcanizing rubber, were part of the city's industrial picture.

Widely Known Plants

Among New Haven's foremost industrial plants are several known throughout the nation, including Sargent Hardware, A. C. Gilbert Company (toys), Wire Rope Corporation of America, Winchester Arms, New Haven Clock, Kolynos, Geometric Tools, National Folding Box Company, Seamless Rubber and Griest companies.

Despite the presence of these nationally known concerns New Haven's greatest possessions, as far as national interest is concerned, are Yale University and the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the latter of which maintains its headquarters in New Haven.

Both contribute in a great measure to New Haven employment. The Yale staff, including professors and various service help, numbers 3000, while the New Haven railroad employs 3200 at New Haven. The railroad is one of the city's largest taxpayers, its 1937 bill totalling $25,160.

For several years a controversy has been raging over Yale University's contribution to city government revenue, numerous city officials claiming Yale should pay much more than its two-year total of $396,000, this sum including payments of Yale affiliates, despite the tax-exempt character of its property. Estimates have been made that Yale would pay $2,000,000 annually under full taxation.

A Pressing Problem

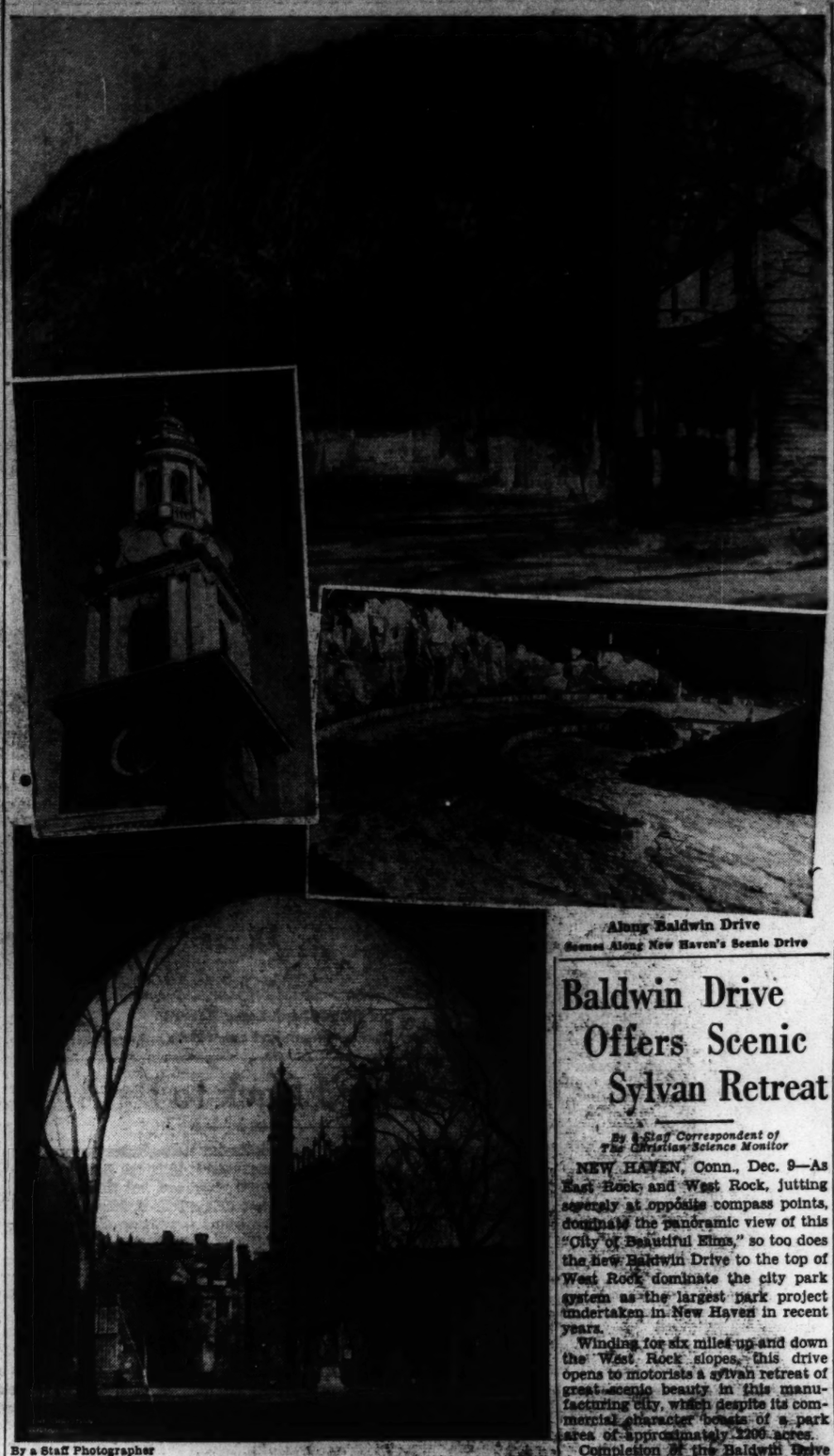
There is no doubt that tax-exempt property is one of New Haven's most pressing problems. Such property totals $137,600,000, compared to the taxable property total of $308,995,233. Of this tax-exempt total, $87,000,000 is attributed to Yale.

Of course, the expansion of Yale has prevented the spreading of industry in a city the area of which is limited to approximately 18 square miles, of which nearly eight square miles represent tax-exempt property of one kind or another.

Area restriction is another of New Haven's unfavorable factors, with little room within the city proper for new industrial construction. This, coupled with the fact that much of New Haven's business property is composed of old buildings, presents a major problem for future solution if New Haven is to continue on to greater industrial heights.

But in regard to Yale University, those backing the institution contend the economic benefits Yale extends to the city overbalance its tax-exempt holdings. They point out that Yale purchased from New Haven firms in the year ending June 30, 1937, products totalling $3,722,965, while payroll disbursements totalling $3,480,374 were made to more than 3000 persons living in New Haven or immediate vicinity.

Furthermore, Yale attracts approximately 150,000 visitors annually to New Haven. The purchases of these individuals and those of Yale students constitute a sizable portion of the annual retail sales in New Haven.



By a Staff Photographer
Church and College
Inset—Tower of United Church on Central Green in New Haven, Below—One of the Buildings at Yale University

New Haven to Spend $55,000 in Marking City's Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9—This city has decided to spend $55,000 in celebration of its tercentenary next summer.

Opposition which developed at a public hearing on the appropriation has been overcome.

Several dissenting voices to the expenditure were raised, and it was felt for a time that one member of the aldermanic board was planning to block unanimous consent unless a bargain, arranging funds for a project in his district, could be effected.

Mayor John W. Murphy, however, forbade any trading and declared the tercentenary fund must be voted on its own merits.

"New Haven would have good reason to be ashamed of itself," the Mayor said, "if it did not make the most of this important event in its history."

The committee in charge of the celebration has announced that New Haven residents, and, wherever possible, union labor will be employed in arranging the celebration. Yale University will donate the use of Yale Bowl and Armory and will contribute toward the cost of the observance.

Along Baldwin Drive
Scenes Along New Haven's Scenic Drive

Baldwin Drive Offers Scenic Sylvan Retreat

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9—As East Rock and West Rock, jutting sheerly at opposite compass points, dominate the panoramic view of this "City of Beautiful Elms," so too does the new Baldwin Drive to the top of West Rock dominate the city park system as the largest park project undertaken in New Haven in recent years.

Winding for six miles up and down the West Rock slopes, this drive opens to motorists a sylvan retreat of great scenic beauty in this manufacturing city, which despite its commercial character boasts of a park area of approximately 2200 acres.

Completion of the Baldwin Drive now makes motor travel possible to both summits, the East Rock drive having been in use for some time.

The full length of Baldwin Drive was first opened to motor travel this year, the road having been in construction since 1932.

Despite the drive's newness, its fame has already traveled far, according to Walter L. Wirth, New Haven superintendent of parks, under whose direction the road was constructed. Thousands of motorists have enjoyed the drive, including many out-of-state visitors. The roadway will be closed during the winter season.

Throughout Connecticut, Baldwin Drive is considered one of the state's best unemployment relief undertakings. As such, it was started in 1932, to provide for the unemployed, the number of whom was weighing heavily upon the resources of the City Charity Department.

Through its history, the enterprise has been closely connected with the federal system. By it, the development of relief may be traced, inasmuch as it has been carried on under each of the three federal relief administrations.

Employment Relief

First, under the Civil Works Administration the project was begun. Later the CWA was eliminated and the ERA was established. Finally the WPA succeeded the ERA. Under the WPA the last portion of the drive was completed and work on the road shoulders alone remained.

At the peak of construction, approximately 550 men were engaged. Over 90 men are now going back over the job, cleaning the roadside and making certain that no natural beauty has been marred.

A permanent paving has not yet been placed on the Baldwin Drive, the New Haven officials being more eager to complete the entire roadway "to subgrade," as road engineers say, before federal work relief aid is cut off. Plans are now being made for a permanent paving when money is made available.

Furthermore, the Park Department hopes to establish picnic areas in the natural woods away from the parkway.

Aided by Gifts

While federal funds have been responsible for the construction of the parkway, its development actually was made possible through $100,000 presented to the city by the last Simeon E. Baldwin, former Governor of Connecticut and former New Haven park commissioner, to extend and develop East Rock and West Rock parks.

Land purchase at West Rock, by which the city now controls the entire ledge for a width of 300 feet, was completed just as the economic depression set in.

The Baldwin fund also financed some of the construction costs, paying for the dynamiting of rock ledges and for surfacing of the road.

The parkway presents to the visitor one scenic picture after another, with various vistas having been opened along the six-mile motor taril.

And on West Rock, as on East Rock, the concessionaire is taboo, the nearest gasoline station is located in the city below, and billboards are unknown.

New Haven Church On Green Mirrors Early Republic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The beauty of New England's colonial churches is no more apparent than in New Haven where across its Central Green stand three early American churches all built before 1815 and one of which recently regained its original architectural charm through restoration work.

The United Church (Congregational) is the newly restored structure which has cast off an unattractive coat of yellow paint which previously covered the original red bricks used so extensively in colonial church construction.

Thus the United Church, through its restoration, joins the Center Church (Congregational) on the Green to present the simple glories of Colonial architecture on part of New Haven's picture. The third church across the Green is the Trinity Episcopal Church, which, unlike the other two, is one of the earliest examples of the Gothic revival in the United States.

Steam Blast Used

To remove the yellow paint from the United Church brickwork a steam blast and soda process was employed. So carefully was the work done that the parishioners are well pleased with the results. In addition all the exterior woodwork was given a new coat of white paint, while the doors were returned to the architect's original sage green.

Search through the cellar of the church uncovered an original wrought iron lantern too far beyond repair to be restored. However, a reproduction was made. It now hangs over the center door.

The United Church is called the masterpiece of David Hoadley, 19th-century Connecticut architect, while the other two churches on the Green are the work of another noted Connecticut architect, Ithiel Towne.

The construction of the United Church started in 1813 while the British were blockading the port of New Haven during the War of 1812. When the British commander found the material being brought in from Middletown was to be used for church construction he allowed it to enter.

The original structure had a mahogany pulpit but when several changes were made on the $33,000 structure in 1850 at a cost of $10,000, a hand-carved rosewood pulpit was substituted. This latter pulpit is still in use.

At that time the galleries were lowered, and two of the three French glass chandeliers were removed, only the center chandelier remaining. A furnace was installed during the same construction period.

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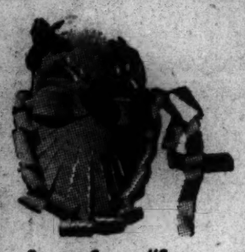

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New Haven's Tercentenary to Stress Industrial and Educational Roles

Eli Whitney and cotton gin contributed much to the city's growth as great manufacturing center — Varied industries got their start in Connecticut town.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Steeped in the industrial, maritime, political and educational history of the nation, New Haven is preparing to celebrate next year the tercentenary of its founding in 1638 by a band of English Puritans led by John Davenport and Theophilus Eaton.

To industry and education New Haven undoubtedly has made its most important contributions, with many of its former citizens inventing processes which revolutionized industry, and Yale University, founded at New Haven in 1701, recognized as one of the world's foremost educational institutions.

Thus it is upon its industrial and educational achievements that New Haven will lay particular stress during the coming Tercentenary year, which follows by only two years a similar celebration of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Connecticut.

Of New Haven's industrial great, probably none is more renowned than Eli Whitney, whose cotton gin and his original manufacture of interchangeable parts revolutionized the cotton industry and the manufacture of metal parts.

While Eli Whitney did not invent the cotton gin at New Haven he did come here to manufacture it, the model of which is now the property of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. Here in 1793 Whitney found the skilled workers necessary for the production of his machine, by which hand labor in separating the cotton from the seed was eliminated.

Turned to Firearms

After lawsuits in defense of his patent rights in connection with the gin had brought him to financial disaster, Whitney began at New Haven the manufacture of firearms with interchangeable parts, one of his greatest contributions to industry. This process is the foundation of practically all modern machine and tool manufacturing.

Furthermore, the manufacture of firearms remains one of the large industries in New Haven and Connecticut.

Charles Goodyear, another New Haven industrial hero, was, unlike Whitney, born in New Haven, but like the latter educated at Yale University. To Goodyear goes the credit for perfecting a process for vulcanizing rubber so that manufactured rubber products would not soften in summer heat. This led to rapid development of the industry.

Until 1928 New Haven housed the Candee Rubber Company, which was founded by Goodyear in 1846. When the company was purchased by a huge combine and moved to Naugatuck Valley in 1928, New Haven suffered an employment setback affecting approximately 1500 workers. While rubber products manufacturing is still part of the New Haven industrial picture, its relative importance has diminished since the loss of the Candee factory.

A Hardware Center

Eli Whitney Blake, nephew of Eli Whitney and a New Haven resident and manufacturer, invented the stone crusher, called the Blake crusher, through which a new era in road building and mining was inaugurated. Previous to this invention, rock and ore crushing in road building and mining respectively had been done by hand labor.

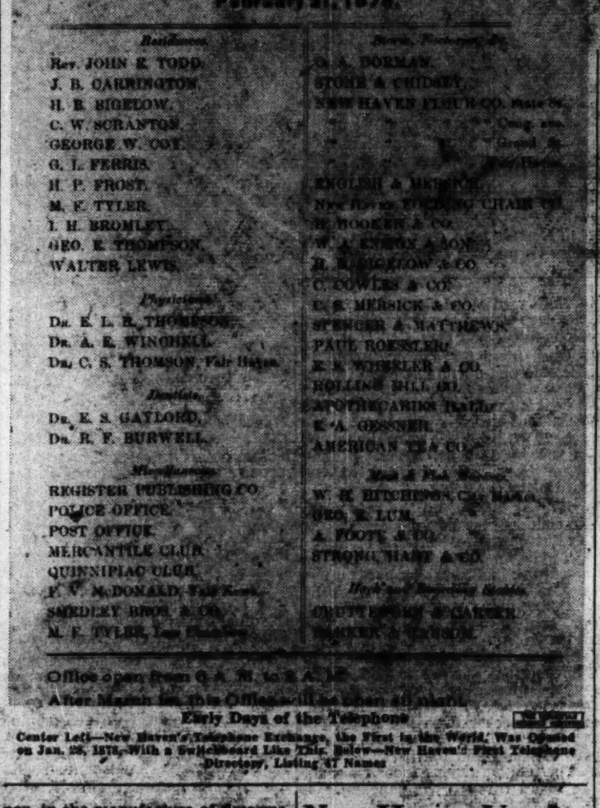
Previous to his invention of the stone crusher in 1857, Blake began business with his uncle, Eli Whitney, in the manufacture of firearms. Some time later he established the first factory for manufacturing domestic hardware. Today New Haven is one of the nation's centers in the hardware industry.

Thomas Sanford, inventor of the phosphorous match, also was a New Haven man, as well as Henry S. Parmelee, originator of the automatic sprinkler by which fire hazards are minimized in modern factories throughout the nation.

Educationally, Yale University has developed New Haven as one of the cultural centers of the United States, having played a part in New Haven's history for 236 years of the city's present 289-year existence.

Not only does Yale add to the city's culture by attracting prominent speakers, educators and musicians who might not include New Haven on their itinerary except for the presence of the university, it has provided some of the greatest architectural masterpieces in the country as New Haven landmarks.

After restoration of the Stuarts, Whalley and Goffe fled from England. Pursued by officers of Charles II, they hid in a cave on New Haven's West Rock for several weeks in 1661. The Judges Cave is visited annually by many tourists. It is easily reached by a path leading from the new Baldwin Drive.



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Early Days of the Telephone

Center Left—New Haven's Telephone Exchange, the First in the World, Was Opened on Jan. 28, 1878, With a Switchboard Like This. Below—New Haven's First Telephone Directory, Listing 47 Names

New Haven Yards Assort Bulk Of Freight for N. E.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—New Haven, railroad hub of New England, possessing the largest freight terminal in the northeastern states, constitutes a center for railroad enthusiasts and transportation students, thousands of whom annually tour the seven-mile-long, 389-acre Cedar Hill yard of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Here all freight entering or leaving New England on the New Haven road is concentrated, classified according to destination and distributed throughout the country. Upon the classification system is centered most visitor attention.

As expert sorters in central postoffices throughout the nation separate mail destined for various sections, so do expert railroad operators by means of electro-pneumatic switches and "retarders" sort freight cars and shunt them to proper tracks ready to continue their journeys to any section of the United States.

Keys to the classification system are the westbound and eastbound "humps" which actually are man-made hills. A single track leads over each hump. Complete freight trains having as many as 150 to 200 cars are pushed over the "hump." On the downgrade the single track branches out into a system of numerous tracks marked for various separate destinations.

The humps are so graded that the lightest car will carry to the farthest end of the classification yard.

As the freight train is pushed over the hump by powerful humping engines, the cars are uncoupled.

Controlled by Switches

To the visitor, the work of a retarder operator is one of the most fascinating positions in the freight terminal. In each of the two classification yards are three retarder towers, each manned by an operator controlling a certain number of switches and several of the so-called retarders by which car speed is checked so a freight car will roll only to a definite spot.

Retarders are ingenious devices which exert pressure against the flanges of moving freight car wheels, thus slowing the car so it will not crash heavily against others cars. The retarder operator, through this apparatus, may exert pressure ranging from 20 to 1400 pounds a square inch upon the wheels.

Before a freight train is pushed over the hump, the retarder operator receives by teletype a list of cars in the train, destination of each car, its origin and weight. By this list the retarder knows on what track each car goes, and estimates the pressure necessary to control each car.

Loud Speaker System

The humping list is made up in the central office, after the train arrives in the receiving yard and way bills are delivered by means of pneumatic tubes. In addition, a loudspeaker system connects the hump yardmaster, the three towermen and other workmen at the classification yards so efficient operations may be carried on at all times.

During 1936, a total of 1,119,616 cars were humped at the New Haven terminal, less than half the full capacity of the two humps but greater by approximately 160,000 cars than the 1935 business. At full capacity the eastbound hump can handle efficiently 3000 cars daily, while the westbound hump can classify 3600 cars.

Telephone Built At New Haven On Early Foundation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 9—Pioneer city to possess a commercial telephone exchange, New Haven owes this precedence to the ingenuity of a telegraph company manager, George W. Coy.

After "practical" men had failed to foresee the importance of the telephone, Alexander Graham Bell, its inventor in 1875, started a lecture tour to arouse interest in the invention. In the course of travel, he appeared at Skiff's Opera House in New Haven on April 27, 1877. Here Bell transmitted music and speech over telegraph wires between New Haven, Hartford and Middletown.

Probably the most interested spectator was Mr. Coy, the wires of whose company were used in the experiment. At that time, only 200 or 300 telephones were in use in the entire country. Leased in pairs, the instruments established communication between only two points. Mr. Coy, visualizing the connection of subscribers through an exchange, obtained the local agency to promote the telephone. Employing his knowledge of the telegraph and using rough-and-ready methods and materials, on Jan. 28, 1878, he opened office with 21 subscribers on six party lines.

To speak of growth, the Southern New England Telephone Company, located at New Haven, serves 340,000 customers today.

Distribution of Oil Adds Big Tonnage To Port's Traffic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Famed as a railroad center, containing the largest freight terminal in New England, New Haven also boasts one of the most important seaports in the northeastern states, although the prominence of its railroad facilities has tended to overshadow its port developments.

Handling approximately 3,000,000 tons of water-borne freight during 1936, the port of New Haven has virtually doubled the annual volume of the previous decade. The trade increase has been particularly noticeable in the last few years, 1936 showing a 500,000-ton increase over 1935 and 1937 certain to show a marked increase over 1936.

Although during the day of the sailing ship, New Haven was prominent in foreign commerce, today it operates mostly as a coastal trade port. Yet some increase in foreign trade has been noticed recently, particularly with South America and South Africa.

New Haven's foreign trade development actually started after 1760 and throughout the next century it flourished, with New Haven-owned vessels developing profitable connections in the Orient, the West Indies and other sections.

The embargo of 1812 seriously injured New Haven's position as a foreign trade port, however, and in 1880 foreign commerce failed as a New Haven enterprise as the steamer succeeded the sailing ship. The steamers docked at the larger ports, while New Haven suffered a shipping dearth.

Today New Haven's principal port fame is derived from the petroleum and coal trade. Within the last 15 years the city has developed as the chief petroleum distribution center for southern and central New England.

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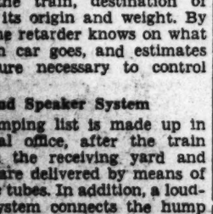

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery at Cherry Steeple

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Nine

No sooner had Sir Jeffrey and Sleed left the library than Hugh made his way back through the tunnel, and, having taken care to recover his rope and to replace the boarding across the mouth of the well, set off for the moor again, reflecting how strangely he had come by the facts.

It was an expression of Ezra Harp's which had started his wits working. "On his way here," Ezra had said, "your father sought out a man he could trust." On his way here!

Did that point to Sir Jeffrey? A fantastic notion, surely, and most unlikely, as Hugh had told himself, and would have turned the idea down had not a series of happenings set him on the trail again: Sir Jeffrey's inquisitiveness; his amazing invitation to the Manor, and when that failed, his notice to Martha to quit; his fabricated story about the notice, and his move to get rid of Harp's visitor. Each incident insignificant in itself, perhaps, yet forming a link in a significant chain.

And then his thoughts returned to the carved birds round the well. It was the birds, he realized, that had helped him most, for, having captured his imagination at the outset, they had held it, and worked upon it, and fed it, until, like a sudden ray of light there had flashed upon him a feasible reason for the carving of those flying birds. From "flying" to "fleeing," he told himself, was merely a step.

To settle this he had made his journey to London and pored over writings in the British Museum.

An Unusual Signpost

Among these ancient documents he had discovered to his great satisfaction one referring to the Manor House at Cherry Steeple "the which," wrote the chronicler, "was whispered to have been furbished with means of escape, ingress and egress whereof was right deftly provided by subterranean passage driven from a well in the roadway adjacent. And furthermore, that Royalists in flight for their lives might be privily appraised of how to gain access, the well hath been carved with the token of birds on the wing. A signpost as ingenious as any I wot of, and sapiently devised to defy the dull malcontents."

The old chronicler had appended a last cautious word. "This should not be accepted lightly," he wrote, "since the family of Fetterynghamhath guarded the secret so zealously that none others have possibly come to the truth of the matter."

But Hugh had.

His original determination to gain entrance to the house unannounced had been typical of his vigorous and straightforward nature, for while his suspicions might be well founded, or might, on the other hand, cruelly wrong Sir Jeffrey, he had been convinced that if he were to ask for an interview he might be put off with more plausible fiction. He had therefore decided to catch Sir Jeffrey off his guard, and by taxing him to his face get at the truth. Such, at any rate, had been his intention when he left his hut on the moor a few hours ago.

But now! But now! With his own ears he had heard Sir Jeffrey give himself away, and as he re-entered his refuge, and threw himself down to rest and sleep for as much of the night as remained, he vowed that tomorrow should see a wrong righted.

Rats in the Wainscot

"What's that, Sleed? What's that! Did you hear anything?"

"No, nothing, Sir Jeffrey."

"It sounded like a rat behind the wainscot. I've been troubled with rats lately. I tell you what, Sleed, we shall have to have this paneling taken down and restored."

"Very likely," Sleed replied, yawning, "but may I suggest that we have something rather more pressing than rats to think of just now?"

It was the evening following the one on which Hugh had entered the secret passage and heard the conspirators plotting to meet again the next night.

"You are tired, Sleed. You are becoming testy!"

"Sir, it's long past my bedtime, and I understood you to promise last night that tonight we'd make haste in comparing the cabled details with Rodney's rough maps and notes, and then destroy the whole lot of them in your incinerator. Well, there's the cable decoded at last, and there," he continued, swinging round towards the safe in the wall, "there is Rodney's satchel. Make an end now, Sir Jeffrey. Make an end, I implore you."

A driving rain was lashing the library windows, and every now and then a heavier gust made them rattle, but the two men who had been absorbed in translating their cablegram and then in laboriously checking each word once more from the code, had heard nothing but the throbbing of their own voices. Now they had finished the first part of the work and were taking breath.

"Won't you let a man savor his triumph?" Sir Jeffrey protested crossly. "It is good, Sleed, Don't rush me! Don't rush me!"

"We have still to compare Rodney's data with our cable," said Sleed.

"I know. But that shouldn't take us more than 10 minutes. And let me tell you, Sleed, that every detail of the data is fixed in my memory, there isn't a doubt that it is his river that we have found."

Sleed Becomes Impatient

"Then in that case, Sir Jeffrey, if I had been you, I repeat, I should certainly have destroyed Rodney's papers long since."

"Oh, peace, man!" smiled the other. "Human memory may fail, but litera scripta manet. It won't take us more than three minutes to reach my incinerator. I packed all the servants off to bed long ago."

"Then, with your permission—" Sleed rose and walked decisively to the safe. Sir Jeffrey, taking quick, short steps, followed him and drew a key from his pocket.

"Stand aside, Sleed, stand aside. You are in my light, man." He fumbled with the key, let it drop from his fingers, stooped and snatched at it before his confederate could pick it up, inserted it in the lock—then suddenly drew back.

"I heard something, Sleed," he ejaculated hoarsely.

"So did I," said Sleed sourly. "The wind in the chimney."

"Listen, I tell you! Listen!"

Both men stood stock still, but in the deep silence the tick of the clock alone filled their ears.

Once more Sir Jeffrey turned to the safe and opening it drew from a recess a stained, leather satchel. And now his hands wrenched the old lock, and now he clutched at the papers within, those voiceless tokens of betrayed trust. Then, stuffing them back again he carried the satchel to the table.

He was locking up the safe when he suddenly looked up.

"What's that, Sleed?" he cried.

Too late now. A secret panel in the woodwork had been shot back; a figure had come leaping down from the chimney arch; the satchel with all its contents was jerked from the table in a flash, and with catlike swiftness the figure had sprung up to the aperture again and had disappeared in the depth of the well. It was too late, indeed, when Sleed, first to recover from the shock, attempted to climb to the arch, missed his foothold and fell back.

The fugitive's flying footsteps could be heard through the paneling.

(To Be Concluded Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Hugh Rodney, visiting Cherry Steeple, Cornwall, England, set himself to unravel the mystery of his father's disappearance in Central Africa. At a midnight interview, Rodney had told Ezra Harp, storekeeper, that a man "true as steel" had the records of his discovery of an important underground river in Africa and would make them public if he did not return in three years. Many years had passed, but the man remained silent. Exploring an old well on the estate of Sir Jeffrey Fetteryngham who owned the village, Hugh found a tunnel leading to the Manor. Following it to the house and mounting a hidden staircase, he found himself within the paneled walls of the library and heard Sir Jeffrey and his agent, Sleed, exulting over a cable they had received from Africa announcing the re-discovery of the buried river by an expedition which Sir Jeffrey had financed and supplied with maps and charts.

The Midnight Ride of Paul Revere

Longfellow's Stirring Poem Quaintly Illustrated by DINAH KIRK

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Fragments of the Mosaic Pavement From the Synagogue of Hammam Lif in North Africa. The Small Colored Cubes From Which Mosaics Are Made Are Seen Clearly. They Heighten the Vitality of Animal, Bird, Fish, Plant and Human Forms, and Provide Results in a Jewel-Like Brightness to the Flat Decoration

Concerning Mosaics

By Dorothy Adlow

"It is all very fine," said one of the students as they assembled in the darkened classroom for their lecture on art. "Yes, it is very pleasant to study about these things. But I am a man of my own times, and I should like to know now all this art affects life today. We have learned interesting things about Egyptian ornaments, Japanese screens, Roman monuments and Flemish portraits, but I do not see that it does much good to explain the fine points when all these objects of art are stored away in museums where most of us will never be able to see them."

The professor overheard this remark, and he welcomed it. He commenced: "A matter-of-fact gentleman enters a department store and asks to be shown some topcoats. He looks like the kind of man who might be a stranger to art, who even considers art uninteresting or ladylike. He is shown several coats; he tries them on for shape and fit and comfort. He pinches the fabric to probe its texture. Satisfied with all these features of the topcoat, he pauses to remark that the stripe is a bit thick, and haven't you a softer shade of brown, and do you think a man of my height should wear stripes?

"Unwittingly the man is making artistic comments. It is an old story: first we look out for usefulness, and then we ask for beauty. This consideration keeps cropping up in most unexpected places.

An Ancient Pavement

"On the screen, you see several fragments of mosaic from an ancient pavement. Interesting, is it not, that such pains should be taken to decorate a floor which is walked upon, soiled easily, and subject to wear. But we have found already that the thoughts of the artist are full of invention, embellishing most unexpected things. A floor must first be strong and serviceable; it must be capable of bearing heavy weights. When the architect and builder have completed their job, then the artist may come to convert the spacious area into something which can delight the eye and even relate some interesting ideas.

"Mosaic is a fascinating medium, and a very old one. Like a painting, a mosaic is utterly flat; like a sculpture, it is made from some hard material such as stone. It would be impractical to make a pavement which was not flat and durable. Mosaic lends itself agreeably to this use, and besides, it is almost indestructible. The mosaic consists of small pieces of stone or glass imbedded, side by side, in a ground of cement, which, if properly prepared, remains firm and smooth. The small pieces are generally cube shaped, and are sometimes called tesserae. When the small cubes are assembled, inlaid in cement, they make a solid, unified picture. The outlines of the little colored cubes provide a delicate, net-like appearance to the mosaic and create a textural surface which is peculiar to mosaic, as the crossing of warp and weft threads characterizes textures in weaving, and black leadings characterize stained glass. Modern French painters have imitated the block-like cube effect in designs of these ancient mosaics, because it seems to provide an effective and strong simplification which they seek in painting.

A Conventionalized Style

"The ancient mosaics were inlaid in walls and on floors, and they were decorative and pictorial. The many colored cubes lent themselves to vast inspiring patterns which included scriptural themes, and scenes from nature, animals, flowers, birds, and also, purely ornamental motives. Churches in medieval times were lavishly decorated with mosaics. In later years painted pictures replaced the mosaics.

"In painting, the artist works with the brushstroke which is free, fluid and continuous. With mosaic it is necessary to develop the motive with the small cubes set side by side, and the outline is necessarily a bit jerky, composed in this fashion. The mosaic cannot have the delicate refinements of painting.

"It is essential, because of the limitations of material, to make the mosaic in a simplified, generalized and what is known as conventionalized or patterned manner. It may seem stiff, hard, set to the onlooker accustomed to the suaver methods of the painter. But there are qualities in stiffness, and flatness which can be transformed into something very imposing, solemn and grand.

"The decorators of ancient temples and churches understood this inspiring quality in this medium, and used it to extraordinary advantage. Their simplification was not childlike, but calculated, meant to convey a feeling of awe, of mysticism to the onlooker. The great mosaics are powerful in effect as some great crescendo passage on the organ. And is it not interesting to find that the word Mosaic descends from the word for Muse, Music, and that it is kin to the word we use today, Museum.

"The mosaic fragments in the illustration came from the synagogue of Hammam Lif in North Africa. They were made sometime between the third and fifth century A. D. They are now in the Brooklyn Museum, New York.

"We may note in the mosaic portrayal of birds and animals how directly and clearly the plumage, the characteristic shape of body, tail, ears is conveyed. How lifelike these subjects are despite their fixed and solid character. Such portrayal is strengthened by conciseness, and enriched by the sensitive manner in which the delicate colors have been arranged and disposed."

When the skeptical student hurried from the class, he murmured, "I am rushing to continue my study of mosaics at the cafeteria. They have a grand layout of tesserae there." But his wit was lost on his classmates who asked the professor whether he preferred mosaic to painted murals, and they embarrassed him, for he had to answer that it depended upon who had made them. He liked both, well executed.

(This is the sixth of a series of articles on art which is appearing on this page twice a month.)

Music Through Time

By Nicolas Slonimsky

Greek music remains with us a beautiful legend, like the fabled island Atlantis, in the middle of the ocean, populated by marvelous people and wondrous animals—an island that possesses all the perfection there is, except that it lacks latitude and longitude, in other words, it cannot be found.

Histories of music usually give a great deal of space to Greek music. But when it comes to actual musical compositions, there is little to show. One of the greatest scholars in the field of Greek music admitted in the preface to his book on the subject that after 40 years of study he could not even say what the famous Greek modes were, and why different modes were supposed to arouse strong emotions in the hearts of the listeners.

One of the Greek modes (or scales) contained quarter-tones, that is, notes between the white key and the black key on our piano keyboard. To our ears such small intervals sound as if the "regular" note is out of tune, but our ears have been adapted to our scales and intervals, and so we are prejudiced against unfamiliar sounds and intervals just as we are prejudiced against unfamiliar languages because we cannot understand what these strange un-word-like words and sing-song inflections mean.

A Quarter-Tone Piano

Modern composers have now picked up the Greek quarter-tone scale, and one of them, a Czech, has written a whole opera in quarter-tones. Recently, special pianos have been constructed having two keyboards, of which one is a quarter-tone higher than the other, so that if the player runs up the chromatic scale, starting on C of the first keyboard, then C sharp of the first, and C sharp of the second, and so on, he gets 24 quarter-tones. The Greeks had only four quarter-tones in their quarter-tone scale and then skipped two whole tones to the next note. Their lyres had but a few strings, and they could use only as many notes as there were strings, just as our piano keys have only one sound for each key.

What little we know of Greek music makes us wonder why it was regarded so highly by the ancients, and we are inclined to doubt that beautiful music could be produced with just a few strings and without harmony to which we are accustomed.

Whatever we may think of Greek music, if we could jump 25 centuries back through time, we should find that it has influenced our own music and our language of music and theater. Even in our popular songs we find the influence of Greek music, as in the inscription: "lyrics by . . .," for the word lyrics has obviously come from the lyre. Many theaters are called Orpheum—and that name comes from Orpheus, who, according to the legend, first produced music, and whose artistic efficiency on the lyre played him out of many serious troubles.

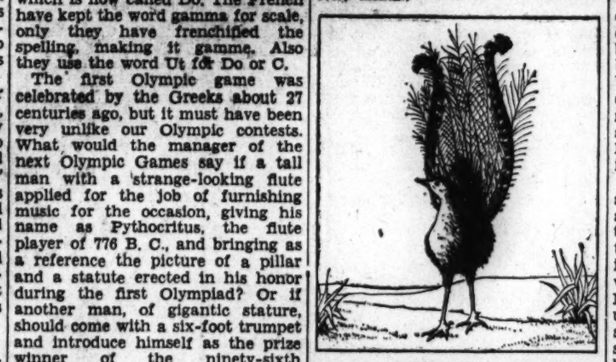
At the Olympics

There is an expression, "to run the gamut of emotions." The word gamut also comes from Greek music. It is simply the Greek letter Gamma plus the Latin word ut. The lowest note of Greek music was G, or gamma. As to the ut, that came fifteen centuries later, and was the first word of the song which was selected to illustrate the scale, and which is now called Do. The French have kept the word gamma for scale, only they have frenchified the spelling, making it gamme. Also they use the word Ut for Do or C.

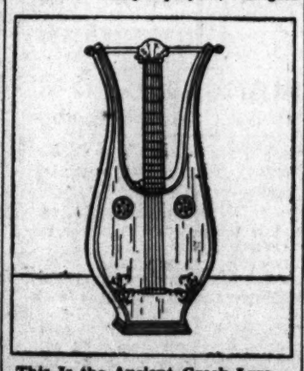
The first Olympic game was celebrated by the Greeks about 27 centuries ago, but it must have been very unlike our Olympic contests. What would the manager of the next Olympic Games say if a tall man with a strange-looking flute applied for the job of furnishing music for the occasion, giving his name as Pythocritus, the flute player of 776 B. C., and bringing as a reference the picture of a pillar and a statute erected in his honor during the first Olympiad? Or if another man, of gigantic stature, should come with a six-foot trumpet and introduce himself as the prize winner of the ninety-sixth Olympiad? He could blow the trumpet so loudly that, tradition says, it was dangerous to stand near him, or the sound would blow one down like a hurricane. Don't believe that story, however. Sound, no matter how loud, cannot make even the slightest breeze. But it is true that if a sound happens to be exactly in tune with some breakable object in the room, it can actually break it by the swing of its unseen waves.

These trumpet-players, singers and flute-players of the ancient times were as popular as the performers of "jazz" are with us. You may ask how a flute-player could be heard above the noise of the Greek crowd at the Olympic games, and that without loudspeakers! All that can be said is that apparently Greek crowds were much more considerate than our game crowds, and that they could control themselves and stop shouting when the artist came to the fore to execute his little solo.

(This is the third article in this series on the history of music, that is appearing on this page on the second Thursday every month.)



The Lyre-Bird Lives in Australia. He Has a Magnificent Tail Shaped Like the Ancient Greek Lyre, Which May Seem to Give Support to the Saying That "Nature Sometimes Imitates Art." Although His Tail Has Not the Musical Possibilities of the Old Greek Instrument, the Lyre-Bird Is a Good Musician in His Own Realm. He Has a Mellow, Liquid Note and Is Said to Imitate the Songs of Other Birds and Even the Sounds of Animals



This Is the Ancient Greek Lyre—the great-great-great-great-great grandmother of our violin

Salute to the Dawn

O'er the horizon
the fingers of light
must be reaching again
to lay hold on the
night . . .
for hear the, "Good morning!"
indeed, 'tis a cheer
that's far flung
from the throat
of the glad
chanticleer.

JANNIS PARKER

Our Mail Bag

We have on our desk this month another pile of letters from girls and boys who want to make friends with young people in other parts of the world through correspondence.

Boys who have wide interests may want to write to Phillip H. (15), who lives in Falls Church, Va.

"I would like to correspond with any boy of any place," Phillip says in his letter. "My interests are not confined to one or two countries especially, but I would enjoy hearing from someone in a remote country, such as Japan, Australia, British Columbia, etc.

"Due to extensive travels, I have many hobbies—sports and other things. But I am most interested in traveling, literature, all types of outdoor sports and different customs of many people.

"I do promise to answer any letters I may receive as promptly and effectively as I possibly can."

That letter sounds like a promising start for lasting friendships through the Mail Bag!

Here is an interesting letter from Joan G. (19), who lives in Liverpool, Eng., that should bring her many fine responses:

"I would very much like to correspond with any other English-speaking girl, especially in New Zealand, Australia, or the United States," she says.

"I am at a Froebel training college and am interested in other people's work and vocations. I have many hobbies, including stamp-collecting, reading and photography."

Claribel S. (19), of Ludington, Michigan, says she has already exchanged letters through the Mail Bag, one of her correspondents being a girl in Australia. She would like to correspond with girls in the United States and also in any foreign country.

Bernice A. S. (16), of New Bedford, Massachusetts, would like to make friends through correspondence with girls in any part of the world. She is especially interested in sea stories.

Bert L. (14), who lives in La Grange, Illinois, would like to correspond with English-speaking boys in distant lands, especially in England, France and their colonies. His hobbies are stamp collecting and photography.

Sylvia V. (15), of New Plymouth, New Zealand, wants to correspond with girls anywhere. Her special interests are stamp collecting and reading.

Charline A. (13), of La Grange, Illinois, says:

"I am very much interested in outdoor life, horses and dogs. I also like outdoor sports, art, sculpture, photography and stamp collecting. I would like to correspond with girls living in Ireland., England, Mexico, South America, Alaska, western or southern United States."

Billy B. (12), of Chicago, Illinois, would like to correspond with boys in France, India, Australia or any other foreign country.

Here is a letter from an English girl who wants to correspond in French. Joan Marjorie K. (12), of Woodford Green, Essex, England, says:

"I should very much like to correspond with a French girl, aged 12 or 13, who is learning English. I am learning French at school, but have not got very far yet. I am particularly interested in the Girl Guide Movement and music."

Eleanor G. P. (12), of Springfield, Massachusetts, would like to correspond with girls in Holland, Switzerland, India, Africa, Russia, England, Ireland, Scotland and Italy. Her hobbies are stamp collecting, making scrap-books, Girl Scouting, dramatics, sewing and bicycling.

Elizabeth McK. (11), of Newtonville, Massachusetts, would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries.

Jean E. Cashin (11), of St. Louis, Missouri, wants very much to correspond with girls in foreign countries.

Editor

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is accorded to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Business and Industry

Stock Exchange Plans to Meet SEC Call for Reorganization

Commerce and Finance

Business in 1938 Seen 12 to 15 P.C. Below Year 1937

Based upon the "United opinion" of economic authorities, the United Business Service forecasts the following outlook for business in 1938 in its special Annual Forecast Report just issued.

Business Volume—Aggregate trade is expected to average 12 to 15 per cent below the 1937 total.

Commodity Prices—A 5 to 8 per cent decline in the wholesale price level is forecast for 1938. However, prices should rise moderately during the spring and early summer and hold firm thereafter.

Industrial Output

Industrial Production—Will run about 15 per cent below 1937. Steel operations are expected to increase moderately during the first quarter as inventories are reduced, and average 50 to 60 per cent of capacity for the year. Automobile output will probably not exceed 4 to 4½ million units, 15 to 20 per cent under 1937 production.

Retail Trade—Lower consumer income is likely to bring an 8 to 10 per cent decline in dollar volume, with physical volume of sales off some 5 to 8 per cent in the coming year. Prices will average somewhat lower. Tighter credit terms and lack of confidence will tend to curtail installment buying.

Agriculture—Total farm income in 1938 is expected to barely equal or fall slightly below 1937. Receipts from marketings will be lower—government payments probably larger.

Industrial Employment—Total factory employment will decline next year, averaging some 10 per cent below 1937, with pay rolls off about 15 per cent. Living costs, however, will decline slightly from present levels, particularly food and clothing.

Earnings Outlook

Earnings—First half profits will probably fall around 40 per cent below the like 1937 period. Improvement over this year is not likely before the fourth quarter. Full year earnings are expected to average about 25 per cent under the 1937 total.

Bond Market—A firm tone in government and high grade corporate bond prices will be evident in the first half year, due to easy money and the pressure of idle funds seeking safe investment. The trend, however, will be moderately downward after mid-year. Second grades are likely to be irregular early in the year, but firmer thereafter.

Stock Market—Prices should move upward from present levels during the first quarter. A reaction is probable during the spring, but the major trend should again turn upward during the remainder of the year.

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65 P. C. Rate Seen For Rayon Industry

By the Associated Press

New York

Continuing the adjustment of production to lessened demand rayon yarn producers operated at an average of 85 per cent of capacity in November, and a further curtailment to around 65 per cent is expected during the current month, said "Rayon Organon," publication of the Textile Economics Bureau.

Producers' stocks increased to a 1.8 months' supply at the close of November compared with 1.1 months' supply at the end of October.

Farm Cash Income Shows $751,000,000 Increase Over 1936

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated the cash income of American farmers during the first 10 months of 1937 was approximately $751,000,000 above income for the same period last year.

It estimated the total income, including government payments, at $7,087,000,000 this year compared with $6,336,000,000 last year.

October income was placed at $911,000,000 compared with $904,000,000 for the like month last year.

The bureau said November and December incomes might not equal those of the same months last year because of lower prices and smaller marketings of some major commodities.

Government payments for the first 10 months of this year totaled $355,000,000, compared with $232,000,000 last year.

California led other states with a total estimated farm income of $521,531,000 for the first 10 months this year compared with $471,531,000 last year.

Estimates for other states in excess of $200,000,000 for the 10-month period this year and last, respectively, included:

Maine, $47,249,000 and $41,476,000; New Hampshire, $15,149,000 and $14,127,000; Vermont, $27,886,000 and $28,005,000; Massachusetts, $42,828,000 and $43,691,000; Rhode Island, $6,705,000 and $7,039,000; Connecticut, $37,238,000 and $35,903,000.

Yield on New York Bond Issue Called Lowest in History

NEW YORK (AP)—A financial group headed by the Bank of Manhattan Company, which has been awarded a $10,000,000 New York State bond issue, reoffered the bonds to the public at prices to yield .40 per cent to 2.50 per cent according to maturity.

Municipal bond authorities expressed the belief that the interest cost to the State, which was 2.47¼ per cent, was the lowest in its history for obligations of comparable maturity. The bonds mature serially for the next 50 years and bear interest at 2½ per cent.

Railroad Employment Declines in Month

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reported a decrease of 55,623 in Class I railroad employment between Oct. 15 and the middle of November.

The commission said the total of all employees was 1,060,296 on Nov. 15 and compared with 1,115,919 the month before.

WHAT BETTER GIFT?

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Exchange Ponders Sweeping Changes And Rise in Rates

NEW YORK (AP)—Responding to "reform" pressure from Washington, and the economic pressure of members' dwindling revenues, the governing committee of the New York Stock Exchange has moved to consider sweeping changes in administration and an increase in commissions.

Charles R. Gay, president, was authorized to appoint a committee of nine to study "all aspects of a further development of the organization and administration of the exchange."

At the same time, the governing committee received a report from the committee on quotations and commissions proposing an increase in commissions—the amount which members charge for buying and selling securities for customers—up to 11 per cent. It was announced this would be considered at a special meeting Dec. 15, together with a proposed amendment making the maximum increase 18 per cent.

Representative Group Wanted

That sweeping changes in stock exchange administration were under consideration came to light Nov. 23, when William O. Douglas, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, called upon stock exchanges to clean house or face drastic federal regulation. Mr. Douglas proposed particularly that the exchange be administered by a salaried expert, executive personnel, rather than by member committees.

Mr. Gay gave no indication as to whom he would select for the committee authorized, but it was learned from usually well-informed stock exchange sources that an important group among the membership was insistent upon selection of a committee of outstanding persons, representing the public and all important elements in the securities business. They were particularly insistent, it was said, upon a committee which would command public confidence.

One prominent broker said that unless the committee selected met these requirements, this so-called "liberal" group within the membership would select a "rump" committee of its own.

Committee of Nine

The governing committee's authorization was in the form of the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the president appoint a committee not to exceed nine persons to consider all aspects of a further development of the organization and administration of the exchange, including, among others, the advisability of making the presidency a salaried office, or transferring greater administrative responsibility to executives, and of making the function of the standing committees supervisory rather than administrative, and to report its recommendations to the governing committee as promptly as possible; and be it further

"Resolved, that the committee be authorized to employ such expert assistance as it may deem advisable."

An increase in commission had been agitated among the membership for some time.

The report of the committee on quotations and commissions proposes a minimum commission to be charged the public of $3 instead of the present $1 minimum, and proposes a minimum monthly service charge of $2 on inactive accounts. It is understood that at the present time, most member firms are charging the $3 minimum per transaction.

Graduated Rate Increase

Commission rates on transactions made for each other by members of the exchange would be increased by approximately 5 per cent, compared with 11 per cent for non-members.

The governors of the exchange received the report without comment or action. An unnamed member of the governing committee proposed an amendment to the report, recommending an increase of around 18 per cent in non-member commissions.

The committee's report, in general, provides for a more graduated increase in non-member commission rates, starting at 3 cents per $1 valuation of a stock, increasing 1 per cent per $1 up to $10, and then increasing 1 cent more for each additional $10 in price.

At present, there is little graduation in the scale of commissions. For example, the commission is the same for the class of stocks priced at $110 to $200—25 cents per share. Under the proposed schedule, it would be 23 cents per share per $110, and increase 1 cent per $10 additional in price up to 32 cents per share for $200—allowing a greater return to brokers. Similar comparisons hold true in other price groups.

Canadian Board's Wheat Stocks Sold

OTTAWA (CP)—Trade Minister Euler disclosed the Canadian Wheat Board had disposed of all the wheat it held, having reduced to nothing in two years an accumulated carryover of 200,000,000 bushels it inherited in 1935.

Unsure of exact figures which he did not have available, Mr. Euler said he believed the board held lately 7,000,000 bushels of wheat futures and that it converted these to cash wheat, distributing them afterward as seed and feed.

Rising wheat prices in 1935, 1936 and 1937 relieved the board of the obligation of buying wheat at the guaranteed minimum price of 87½ cents a bushel.

R-K-O Options Discussed

NEW YORK—Representatives of the banking group headed by Atlas Corp. and Lehman Bros., who hold options to purchase the remainder of Radio Corp. holdings of Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corp., have been conducting discussions with Radio Corp. looking toward extension of these options. The options, which are understood to expire Dec. 31, provide for purchase of 23½ per cent of R.-K.-O. common and 42 per cent of the 10-year debentures at $6,000,000.

Recovery Platform Adopted By Manufacturers Association

Following is the text of "The Platform for American Industry for 1938" adopted by the National Association of Manufacturers yesterday at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria:

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—What this country needs is business confidence. Business will move forward—producing more goods, and therefore more jobs—if it is permitted to face the future with only the natural hazards of legitimate private competition.

Business confidence needs sympathetic understanding of business problems by government. Such understanding will result in the removal of handicaps to business, production and employment.

I

Encouragement of Private Initiative

American industry is opposed to monopolies in production, distribution or labor.

Competition and individual initiative can be promoted by:

1. Opportunity for the individual to be rewarded according to his achievement and the risk involved.
2. An incentive to capital to invest in both existing and new enterprises.
3. Limiting government regulation to the prevention of abuses inimical to the public interest.
4. Freedom from federal control of prices, wages and hours in manufacturing.
5. Taxes that are fair both in amount and in character.
6. Constantly increasing research to produce new and wanted products and new jobs.

II

Maintenance and Extension of Sound Industrial Practices

Fair and equitable treatment to every customer on a basis profitable both to the seller and the buyer.

Fair treatment of every supplier, extending the same consideration to the supplier as the purchaser wishes to receive in turn from his own customers.

Preservation of credit standing and good will by fair and equitable treatment of creditors.

Co-operation with competitors, within legal limits, on a basis which will assist each unit in the industry to operate under high business standards and enable the industry as a whole to serve the public effectively and economically.

Demonstration that the business is a desirable "citizen" of the community in which it operates.

III

Equitable Employment Relations

Labor controversies, both actual and threatened, retard business. American industry advocates the following principles for the promotion of industrial peace and co-operation and advocates such statutory changes as may be necessary to effectuate these principles:

1. The right of individual employees to seek, secure and retain employment without regard to membership or non-membership in any organization and to bargain individually.
2. The right of employees to bargain collectively, either directly or through voluntarily chosen representatives, and to determine the form of their own organization for collective bargaining.
3. The right of employees and employers to form organizations for their mutual advantage.
4. The right of employees and employers to consult freely with each other.
5. The exercise of all of these rights without coercion from any source.
6. In the process of bargaining, whether it be collective or individual, either party should be free to accept or reject proposals made by the other, provided only that there should be a genuine effort on both sides to reach a mutually satisfactory arrangement.
7. No employer should be penalized for failure to deal with any labor organization organizing, supporting or maintaining a strike for illegal purposes, or by illegal means among his employees.
8. Employment, promotion and retention of employees on the basis of merit with due regard for length of service.
9. Legal and social responsibility of both employers and employees for their commitments and their acts.

The members of the National Association of Manufacturers are opposed to child labor, which virtually has been eliminated in manufacturing. We urge the enactment of Federal legislation, using the commerce power to support State child labor laws.

We likewise are opposed to sweatshops, and favor adequate State legislation for their elimination.

IV

Creating New and Broader Markets

The key to improved American living standards is an increasing flow of products to consumers.

More desires—more demand—more goods—more employment.

Industry benefits both individuals and society by the development of new and better products through research, and by stimulating the desire for them through advertising and other sound means of sales promotion.

Improved distribution means making more goods available at as low a price as the particular service demanded by purchasers permits.

V

Constructive Efforts to Alleviate Depression Effects

American industry recognizes the obligation of all economic groups to study recurring booms and depressions in an effort to reduce their harmful effects.

Great depressions have been the result of wars or of public policies. They involve international and psychological aspects which are beyond the control of any single government, much less of industry. There are some steps that government can take, however, to alleviate the effects of depressions by the promotion of constructive international relations and the encouragement of private industrial production and employment.

Mindful of its obligation to assist in reducing the effects of depressions, American industry advocates for its own observance the following policies:

1. The leveling, so far as possible, of seasonal valleys of production and employment.
2. In periods of business expansion, resistance to price advances which tend to restrict buying and cause price maladjustments.
3. In periods of business recession, the possible maintenance of volume by prompt adjustment in prices and costs to conform to buyers' lowered purchasing power. Adoption of such a policy may help to sustain employment, reduce losses and thereby contribute to the general welfare. In this readjustment stockholders, management and employees must share.
4. Avoidance both of rigid prices and rigid costs to the extent consistent with the character of the industry and the interests of employees, customers and stockholders.
5. Analysis by each company of its financial structure to determine if fixed charges may be reduced; avoidance of over-capitalization or financed with borrowed capital beyond ability to pay.
6. Avoidance of plant expansion merely on the basis of temporary boom orders.
7. Adequate depreciation charges and the writing off of the value of obsolete physical property.
8. Building of adequate reserves in forms that can be turned into cash readily when necessary.
9. Using credit to facilitate the normal flow of goods rather than for speculative purposes or to attract unsound credit risks.

VI

Sound Government Policies

Government policies should establish and maintain conditions in which trade and commerce can be conducted most successfully by private enterprise in the interest of the public.

American manufacturing is prosperous only when it produces and sells goods, providing jobs for workers.

But manufacturers find "road-closed" signs erected at many points. They may be summarized as:

(a) Legislation which reduces incentive to invest funds, especially in the durable goods and construction industries.

(b) Continued uncertainty involving Federal regulation of industry beyond the field of necessary public safeguards.

(c) Policies which have the effect of redistributing existing wealth and income instead of endeavoring to produce more national wealth and income.

(d) Taxes which are unduly burdensome both in amount and character, which make no allowance for previous losses when taxing profits and discriminate against companies with widely fluctuating earnings, which penalize companies burdened with debts, which restrict the amounts spent for plant expansion and improvement.

(e) Continued unbalanced Federal budget caused by excessive government spending.

(f) Legislation which stimulates labor controversies or the threat of such controversies; which does not protect employees against any and all coercion; which is unfair to employers and under which only they can be guilty of "unfair practices."

"Adequate" Tariff Asked

(g) Tariff policies which increase imports of foreign goods competing with domestic industry and labor, by extending the benefits of reciprocal tariff provisions to those not parties to the agreements, giving the benefits and getting nothing in return. Adequate tariff protection is vital to American labor; American manufacturers offer their co-operation in the endeavor to secure such protection.

(h) Increasing Government competition with private enterprise.

(f) Increasing centralization of economic and legislative power in the hands of the Federal Government.

American industry opposes fascism, communism or government collectivism in any of its forms.

VII

Co-operation With Agriculture

Recognizing that its welfare is linked with that of agriculture, American industry favors continuing co-operation between the two groups to bring about an equitable price relationship and the maximum exchange of their goods and services.

Industry believes in the encouragement of owner-operated farms in order to promote the national welfare.

VIII

Peace

American industry wants peace. It is opposed to war.

People sometimes say that industry prospers through wars. This is not true. In addition to the moral issues involved, American manufacturers realize that the losses in human lives and injuries are irreparable. Wars result in overwhelming loads of debt and in subsequent depressions which more than wipe out any apparent profits.

Rail Equipment Orders Mount During November

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During November, 13 locomotives were ordered against none in October, bringing the total for 1937 to date to 291, according to Railway Age.

November freight car orders totaled 1625, against 21 in October and raised the 11 months' total to 49,451.

Thirteen passenger cars were ordered in November, compared with none in October, bringing the total for the year to date to 484. In the first 11 months of last year 354 locomotives, 40,214 freight cars and 256 passengers cars were ordered.

Steel's Corporate Setup Undergoes Final Revamping

NEW YORK (AP)—The last step in a decade-long revamping of the corporate setup of the nation's steel giant, United States Steel move which will concentrate management of the properties in a new concern at Pittsburgh. The action leaves only the financial and policy-making functions to be directed from historic "71 Broadway," in New York's Wall Street district.

Myron C. Taylor, who next April is to leave the helm as chairman of U. S. Steel, revealed formation of a management concern, U. S. Steel Corp. of Delaware, all of whose stock will be owned by the parent, U. S. Steel Corp. of N. J., to manage and co-ordinate under contract, most of the principal subsidiaries' activities.

Benjamin Fairless, now president of Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp., and to become president of "Big Steel" the first of the year, will head the management group as president. Directors are mostly presidents of the subsidiaries which will be managed by the Delaware corporation.

Capstone of Chairman's Career

A portion of Mr. Taylor's statement, "with . . . new appointments to high executive positions," led some persons in steel circles to think the personnel of the Pittsburgh group might contain some surprises in the form of new or relatively little known steel men named to top berths.

In Wall Street the corporate shake-up was seen as in a sense the capstone of Myron Taylor's career in steel. The steel-maker, who came to his present job through the law, had largely conceived, and it is now conceded, brought to reality a gigantic plan for the simplification and modernization of the steel colossus which has been ten years in the making. It included retirement of over $150,000,000 of bonds, leaving no funded debt.

He is known to have envisaged a simpler and more modern "Big Steel" since the day he became chairman of the finance committee in 1927. He said today "we began study of this plan (the management concern) in one form or another in 1929, . . . and in its broad aspects it was agreed on by the board of directors in 1932."

That he himself saw its completion as perhaps the final milestone for him in steel appeared likely in view of his statement today:

"This plan, when made effective, will conclude the several major basic factors in the plans for the readjustment of the corporation's principal affairs for the present."

The most important previous steps in drawing organization lines tighter for the corporation were merger of Carnegie Steel Co and Illinois Steel Co. in 1935 and merger into them of American Sheet & Tin Plate Co. in 1936.

Better Co-ordination Aim

The aims sought in formation of the management "general staff" in a separate organization were reflected in Taylor's statement:

"The setting up of a management corporation, with new appointments to high executive positions, together with the bringing of the officials of the Delaware Corporation and the presidents of the subsidiary companies now affected into close relationship through contractual management arrangements, and placing the latter on its board of directors, will, we believe, result in closer co-operation and better co-ordination of activities, while preserving the autonomy of the operating companies."

The companies whose supervision is to be concentrated in the management corporation are American Bridge Co., American Steel & Wire Co., Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corp., Columbia Steel Co., H. C. Frick Coke Co., Michigan Limestone & Chemical Co., National Tube Co., Oil Well Supply Co., Oliver Iron Mining Co., Pittsburgh Limestone Co., Pittsburgh Steamship Co., Scully Steel Products Co., Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., U. S. Steel Products Co., Union Supply Co.

The directorate of the co-ordinating Company will number 21, of whom 17 have been chosen as follows: William Beye, Chicago; A. N. Diehl, San Francisco; Benjamin Fairless, Pittsburgh; Robert Gregg, Birmingham; B. F. Harris, Pittsburgh; C. F. Hood, Cleveland; M. D. Howell, Pittsburgh; G. C. Kimball and Walther Mathesius, both of Chicago; C. V. McKaig, Thomas Moses, L. A. Paddock and J. L. Perry, all of Pittsburgh; C. H. Rhodes, E. R. Stettinius Jr., E. M. Voorhees and R. E. Zimmerman, all of New York.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

RYE, N. Y.—An old house, utterly charming and with distinction of setting, high, accessible; lovely enclosed garden; wide porches; 10 rooms, 4 baths; oil; acre; no longer needed for family home; sale $20,000. SUZANNE GEDNEY, 19 Purchase St. Tel. Rye 671.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, Back Bay, Westland Ave.—3 rooms, $47.50; 4 rooms, $55. Hemenway St., 1 room, free gas and refrigeration, $35; 3 rooms, free gas and refrigeration, $45. St. Stephen St., 2 rooms, free electricity for all purposes, $47.50. Apply 75 Westland Avenue, or call KENmore 8338.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 94th, 69 W.—Living room, 20x20; kitchen, bath; Electrolux; fireplace; use of telephone; attractive, quiet home, private house; adults; references; free gas, electricity.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades 15 West Preston St. Vernon 3010

BEAUTY SHOPS

WONDER BEAUTY SHOP
Specials All Week—BU. 4-9028
758 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Rugs, Carpets Shampooed, Repaired, Stored
KAY CARPET CLEANING CO.
473 West 150th St., New York City
Tel. Washington Heights 7-1378

U. S. Concerns Urged to Foster Huge Market in Latin America

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9—American business was advised to cultivate Latin America's enormous potential markets with tact, honesty and full appreciation of obligations as well as advantages at the closing session of the three-day inter-American center forum here last night.

Taking points of view strikingly different than those current during the heyday of "Yankee imperialism," spokesmen for American business with long experience in Latin America told in glowing terms of the potential markets, but cautioned against exploitation which failed to give due regard to local rights and national aspirations.

Particularly noticed was the advice from John B. Glenn, president of the Pan-American Trust Company, which is the New York agent for the Banco National de Mexico. Mr. Glenn echoed mildly the protests which have of late emanated from American investment circles over encroachments by the Mexican Government on the position of American capital in that country.

Deprecates Nationalism

He deprecated the spirit of economic nationalism "which is having its effect in Pan America" and which is wreaking havoc with American oil interests in Mexico. But instead of laying the blame at the door of agitation in Latin America, Mr. Glenn suggested that a major obstacle to successful American investment in Latin America "has been the desire of the investor for special privileges beyond those granted the nationals of the country where the investment is made."

"Such expectations are unjustified," Mr. Glenn declared, adding that the successful investor will ask no special rights or privileges, and will employ native talent as much as possible, not only for labor, but also in key administrative positions. "Under these conditions, foreign investments are welcome in Latin America by all," he contended.

James S. Carson, vice-president of American & Foreign Power Co., laid particular stress on the importance of the Latin-American market in the future. He held that ultimately Japan would become dominant in the Far East and that the western nations would then turn to Latin America as the last great outlet for its industrial produce.

U. S. in Favored Position

He believed that the United States is now in a favored position in this competitive trade race. He believed "Japan, in particular," will find great difficulty in rebuilding her trade in Latin America," and he noted a tendency on the part of Latin nations to reduce trade relations with European nations which may soon be involved in war.

Despite the enormous strides Germany has made in Latin America, surpassing the United States in the Brazilian market, Mr. Carson told his audience that it was an artificial condition which has already produced a serious foreign exchange "muddle" in Ecuador and is not proving satisfactory to other Latin states.

But he urged American business to be more active in meeting this competition, suggesting that they follow the example of Italy and dispatch trade missions. He also reported a serious need for better communication and transportation, including stronger radio transmission equipment to prevent programs from the United States being blotted out by programs from Germany or tIaly.

Better Mechanical Links

This need for better mechanical links between North and South America was also the central theme of the address by H. L. Harris of Boston, speaking for the United Fruit Company.

"The air," Mr. Harris said, "has been too long cluttered with academic discussions on the Monroe Doctrine, revolutions, politics, cultural relations, sovereign rights, and all that sort of thing. What we need is bigger and better methods of transportation and communications and with these established sound commercial relations, lasting peace and greater prosperity must follow as the night and day."

He criticized as nuisances and dangers to better relations the "radical in this country who takes pleasure in discussing foreign affairs in the forum type of meeting" and the South American publicity man who comes to New York and attempts to sell influence in his own markets.

"At no time in history has the need for better understanding been greater than today. Loose criticism, playing shady politics, clap trap leveled at our state department are unrighteous and they work harm and they should be repudiated vigorously."

Local Classified

CONFECTIONERY

HESSE Home-made Candies, Chocolates, Ice Cream. Home-cooked Food. 50 Main Street, Hempstead, N. Y.

CORSETIERES

JEAN—Graduate Corsetiere
Brooklyn, N. Y. 798 Franklin Ave., near Eastern Parkway. Alterations free of charge

WM. R. HANDE VERA K. BAKER
156 EAST 56 STREET, N. Y. C.
Control for your figure combined with comfort.

CHRISTMAS tree lights installed; radios and electrical appliances repaired.
HARRISON M. METZ, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Tel. Nevins 8-2938 106 So. Oxford St.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High class domestic help; male, female; all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
296 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3553

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218 St. Bayside, L. I. Bayside 9-6519

TABLES for sale, duralumin edged tops, steel chassis, automatic folding. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston, CAP 1633.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 13 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-8973

HAIRDRESSERS

AL YOUR HAIRDRESSER
186 Fulton Ave. (nr. P. O.), Hempstead, N. Y.
Tel. 1633 Parking in rear of store

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St. Baldwin L. I. Tel. Baldwin 7705

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MUSIC

CHANDLER EBEL MUSIC CO.
434 Albee Sq., Brooklyn, N. Y. Triangle 5-2146

PAINTING AND DECORATING

W. W. MAYO, First-Class Paperhanging and Painting. Flushing 9-2065. 38-31 Parsons Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.

PAYING GUESTS

FLORIDA, Winter Park, Box 814—Sunny, restful room, nice residential section; tray breakfasts, community kitchen; college town; intellectual and recreational activities; church and jaunting car; reasonable rate.

PIANO TUNING

OWEN SPENCER
Piano Tuner and Rebuilder
Tel. WA. 3-1064, New York City

REAL ESTATE

M. F. BOLLING, Realtor
Bedford Section, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Management of Estates
Insurance, Mortgages
Complete Listings of Houses and Apartments
Selling and Renting
120 Hancock Street STerling 3-6566

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y. Complete listings of non-ops and apartments
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 6-7430

SCARSDALE—Invest soundly in remarkable values! Finely built home, 9 large rooms, 4 baths, 2-car garage, landscaped plot, $19,000
NASH AND BOGART
26 E. Parkway. Telephone 930. Scarsdale, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

MAMARONECK, N. Y.—Large comfortable home; modern; good cooking; winter rates. THE MISSES AINLEY, 909 Stuart Ave.

WOODSIDE, MD.—Large newly decorated; single, double, adj. bath; board optional; adults or children; modern conveniences. Shep. 3118W.

ROOMS TO LET

GREENWICH, CONN. — One large and one small room, both suitable for one or two people; also garage space for one car. Tel. Greenwich 1188.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2000 16th St.—One or two lovely rooms; private adult family; furnished or unfurnished. Potomac 3120.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 177 Lenox Road—Quiet, pleasant room; convenient transportation; call before 10 a. m. or after 6 p. m. Buckminster 7-1430

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. WIsconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's, 4th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948 Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MEIGS
Gifts for Christmas
Thrift Craft Hosiery
59c, 3 pr. $1.75
Satin or pure dye silk
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$2.95
Tailored or Lace Trimmed
MAIN FLOOR

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — One Price
All Styles — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
6 P. O. ARCADE

Fashion Millinery Shop
HAPP & FISCHER
Millinery
Hosiery *Gifts*
1126 BROAD STREET

Gift Sale! Men's Famous $1.65, $2 "Nofade" Shirts
$1.19
One among hundreds of gift values at
HOWLAND'S

The Sherwin-Williams Co.
Paints, Varnishes, Wallpapers
Fairfield Avenue at Broad Street

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
Savings Accounts — Travelers Checks
Safe Deposit Boxes — Christmas Club
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you.

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
Diamonds . . . Sterling Silver
We Repair Watches and All Kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

Hemenway's Service Station
SOCONY
"Everything for your car"
Cor. North and Park Aves. Dial 5-5434

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2000 OPP. RAILROAD STATION

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,550,330
1937 sal. to date 388,339,955
1936 sal. to date 443,397,955

Stocks Somewhat Lower, With Few Issues Advancing

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Leading stocks tilted backward in today's market as the rallying power of yesterday faded appreciably.

Losses running to a point or more were well distributed in the morning, but most were reduced later. Near the final hour there were also a few modest gainers. Dealings were slower than in the preceding session, transfers being at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares.

Among stocks inclined to drift lower the greater part of the day were Inland Steel, General Motors, Boeing, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, American Smelting, U. S. Smelting, Phelps Dodge, American Can, Union Pacific, Loew's, Philip Morris, J. C. Penney, Owens-Illinois, Paramount and Celanese. Some of these subsequently came back moderately.

Price Cuts Affect Coppers

Unchanged to improved were Great Northern, Texas Corp., Union Carbide and Eastman Kodak.

Coppers were forced to contend with another cut in the price of the domestic metal to 10¼ cents a pound by important smelters, a new low for the year.

Rails chugged along indifferently despite growing hopes increased freight rates will be granted and the assertion of Chairman Jesse Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that the carriers must have larger revenues or "be subsidized."

U. S. Bonds Higher

A recovery trend in the bond market, led by United States Government issues, lost headway today but gains predominated in late trading.

The Treasury list, aided by reports of heavy oversubscription of the latest offerings, held mostly higher, with advances ranging to 6-32.

A number of secondary rails extended previous gains. Up fractionally to more than a point were Alleghany 5s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s, Rock Island general 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and Shell Union 3½s. Losers of fractions to about a point included American Water Works 6s, Illinois Central 4¾s and International Telephone 5s.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Moderate selling further slowed an advance in stocks on the curb exchange today and left many issues showing losses of fractions to more than a point in late dealings.

Aluminum of America, American Gas & Electric, Creole Petroleum, Pan American Airways and St. Regis Paper held small gains. Offsetting declines appeared in Columbia Oil & Gas, McWilliams Dredging, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Northern States Power A.

Two Big Investment Banking Firms Merge

NEW YORK, Dec. 9—Edward D. Smith & Co. and Chas. D. Barney & Co. will merge on or about Jan. 1, 1938, according to an announcement made today by Joseph R. Swan and John W. Hance on behalf of their respective firms. The new firm will be called Smith, Barney & Co.

The merger brings together two of the older firms in New York, both of which originated as investment banking houses in Philadelphia. The new firm will be among the largest underwriting houses in the country. Both houses are members of the New York Stock Exchange.

The New York office of Smith, Barney & Co. will be at 14 Wall Street. Offices will be maintained in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago and London, England. The firm will have representation in other important centers.

Edward B. Smith & Co. was founded in Philadelphia in 1892 and has conducted a general investment business since that date with offices in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago.

Chas. D. Barney & Co. was established in Philadelphia in 1873. It is one of the larger New York Stock Exchange houses and does a substantial underwriting business.

Smith, Barney & Co. will have memberships in the principal security and commodity exchanges in the United States.

Hides Futures Mart Shows Sharp Run-Up

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—The hides futures market had a sharp run-up today, reflecting brisk demand for actual hides for immediate delivery.

Early dealings in futures ran to more than 2,500,000 pounds. Trade quarters were said to have been the principal buyers and some of them also covered short contracts. Offerings were reported unusually scarce.

Tanners were said to have paid 10 cents a pound in the actual market for 11,000 pieces of branded cowhides. Translated into terms of futures, where the basis grade is light native cows, this was equivalent to 10½ cents.

Copper Price Cut To 10⅜c a Pound

NEW YORK, Dec. 9 (AP)—Leading custom smelters today cut the price of copper ⅛ cent to 10⅜ cents a pound.

Primary producers continued to quote the market at 11 cents a pound. In the trade this was regarded a nominal quotation.

One of the smaller primary producers was quoting 10½ cents a pound, or ⅛ cent under the quotation maintained by big producers.

Early this month custom smelters lowered the price from 10½ cents to 10 cents, establishing a new low for the year, but after a day at this level the 10½ cent market was reinstated. The high for copper this year was 17 cents a pound in March.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	36	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	2	37	37	37	
65	44	Acme Steel (4)	3	47½	47½	47½	— ½
23⅝	7⅛	Adams Exp (.60g)	17	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
28⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (3)	2	20	20	20	— ⅜
35	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	6	23½	23¾	23¾	—1⅛
4¾	1¼	Advance Rumely	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Dec 7
80¼	44⅛	Air Reduction (1a)	12	82¼	82¼	82¼	— ½
5¼	⅞	Air-Way El Ap	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15⅝	8	Alaska Jun (.80a)	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Alleghany	27	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
86½	10	Allegheny pf xw	3	14½	13½	14½	Dec 8
89¾	11	Allegheny pf $30 ww	14	15½	15	15¼	
59	11	Allegheny pf $40 ww	3	14	13¾	14	Dec 8
53½	10½	Allegheny pr pf	2	15½	15¼	15½	— ½
45⅝	13	Allegheny Sil (1.60)	10	18¾	18½	18½	— ⅛
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
258½	145	Allied Ch & Dye (6a)	11	166	163	164	—1
17⅛	9	Allied Kid (1a)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
33⅞	10	Allied Mills (2g)	4	13¾	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.30a)	18	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
85	40½	Allied Stores pf (5)	3	84½	84	84½	+ ½
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (3½g)	68	47¾	46½	46¾	— ⅛
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
8⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	8	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
53¼	18	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22	22	22	
114⅝	51⅜	Amerada (2)	34	97¾	94	94⅝	— ⅛
101⅛	53⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (7½g)	1	62	62	62	Nov 29
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (1g)	8	13⅜	13⅜	13¾	— ⅛
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	12	42¼	41	41	—1⅛
121	79½	Am Can (6)	57	81¾	80	80	—3½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	2	165	165	165	+1
71	18¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	16	27	26½	26½	— ⅝
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	5	52½	51	51	—1¼
33¾	11¼	Am Ch&Cable (1½g)	21	17¾	17¼	17¾	
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	100	100	100	+6¼
28⅝	11½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	95	95	95	—1
23⅜	8¼	Am Colortype	2	7¾	7½	7½	
30⅜	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
33⅜	13½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	5	16	15½	15½	— ⅛
13½	3	Am Encaustic Tiling	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
17	5	Am European	1	7	7	7	Nov 30
13¾	2½	Am Export Pow	16	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	5	19	19	19	—1
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	2	23¾	23⅜	23⅜	—1¼
38½	8⅝	Am & For P 2 pf	8	11⅜	11	11	—1
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1a)	*1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
11¼	3½	Am Hide & Leather	43	4½	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	12	25½	24½	25	+1
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
4¾	1½	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Dec 8
27⅝	14	Am Ice pf (2½g)	1	16	16	16	
17⅞	6⅜	Am International	12	8	8	8	
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	22	23⅛	22½	22½	—1
125	53	Am Loco pf (7k)	5	81	79	81	Dec 2
29⅜	10½	Am M & Fdy (1)	26	15¼	14½	14½	— ⅛
13⅜	3	Am M & Mst (.80)	5	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
68¾	24¾	Am Metal (1¼g)	10	31¼	30½	30½	—1⅜
120½	100	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	101	101	101	
16½	3	Am Par Paint	10	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
47⅛	31	Am P&L 86pf (5¾k)	10	45½	43¾	43¾	—1½
72⅛	26	AmP&L85pf(4.83¾k)	10	37½	36¾	36¾	— ½
29½	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	61	14½	14	14¼	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2g)	25	23⅜	22½	22½	—1¼
101⅝	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½g)	3	72½	71⅞	71⅞	—1⅝
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	6	18	17¾	17¾	— ¼
29	7½	Am Seating (1¼g)	3	12½	12½	12½	
105¾	41	Am Smelt & R (5g)	56	51¾	49¼	50	—1⅜
154	122	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	124	123½	124	Dec 8
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	2	50¼	50	50¼	Dec 7
33¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (2)	70	34¼	32¾	34	+ ⅜
26½	8½	Am Stores	3	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅛
56⅞	26	Am Sugar Ref (2)	10	26⅜	26	26	— ½
143¾	104⅜	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	109	109	109	+1½
25⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ½
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	22	150½	149¾	149¾	— ⅜
99	65	Am Tobacco (5)	5	65½	64¼	64¼	—1¼
99⅞	67½	Am Tobacco B (5)	14	67¾	67½	67⅝	— ⅜
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	*1	137	137	137	+1
20½	4¼	Am Type Founders	5	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.80)	10	14⅜	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
107	83	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	87½	87½	87½	Dec 8
14⅜	3⅛	Am Woolen	7	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
79	26½	Am Woolen pf	7	28¼	28	28	— ¾
20	3¼	Am Zinc L & S	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
79¾	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	34	34	34	Dec 8
69½	24½	Anaconda (1¾g)	365	33½	32	32⅜	— ⅞
97	39	Anacon W&C (4a)	4	49	49	49	Dec 7
24¾	10	Ancher Cap (.60a)	12	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜	— ½
37½	7	Andes Copper (½g)	1	15	15	15	Dec 8
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	Nov 23
46	26	Arch-Dan-M (2)	3	27	26⅞	26⅞	Dec 8
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	2	99	98½	99	Dec 8
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
99½	64½	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	2	68	67	68	Dec 8
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97⅞	97½	97½	Dec 1
70½	30	Armstrong C (2½g)	13	40¾	39	39	—2¼
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (1g)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
17⅜	2⅜	Artloom	1	4	4	4	Dec 8
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
101	71	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	3	80	78	80	— 1¼
125	83	Assd D Gds 2 pf (7k)	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	Nov 23
57½	35	Associates Inv (3a)	*1	40	40	40	+2¾
94¾	32⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	54	42¾	40½	41	— ⅛
104	71	Atchison pf (5)	3	74¼	74	74	—1½
55½	18	At' Coast Line (1½g)	19	27¾	26⅝	27	— ¼
29	5	Atl Gulf & W In	7	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 3
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	1	13	13	13	+1
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	9	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
18⅛	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	48	8⅝	8	8	— ⅜
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	40½	40	40	—1
94	38	Atlas Pow (3¾g)	1	46	46	46	
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	2	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	Dec 8
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	7	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
		B					
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	35	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
40½	8⅛	Balt & Ohio	48	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	4	16	15⅝	16	+ ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	34	34	34	Dec 8
43⅜	10½	Barber Co (1g)	9	18⅜	17⅞	18	— ⅜
32	8½	Barker Bros	4	11	10¾	11	Dec 8
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	20	14¾	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	4	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
28⅜	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
105¾	92	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Nov 30
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	96	96	96	
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
88½	24	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (1)	17	13½	12⅞	13	
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	12	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
62¾	32	Best & Co (2½a)	1	34½	33½	33½	—1
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	251	58⅜	56½	57	— ⅝
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
129½	85½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	13	92¼	91	92¼	+ ¼
69¾	23	Bigelow-San (3½g)	9	27	26	26	— ½
38	13¼	Black & Decker (1a)	9	15½	15½	15½	Dec 8
29⅝	9	Blaw-Knox (1.20g)	11	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
49⅜	16	Boeing Air (.40g)	76	28	26⅝	26¾	— ¾
48½	21	Bohn Alum (4g)	7	27½	27½	27½	— ½
25	13¾	Bond Stores (1.60)	*2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	24	18	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
50⅝	24¼	Borg Warner (2a)	45	28½	26¼	26¼	—1⅞
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	2	4½	4½	4½	— ½
1¾	⅜	Botany C M A	2	1	1	1	Dec 3
35⅝	18¼	Bower B Rice (3½g)	*5	20½	20	20	— ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgept Brass (¾g)	*7	10	9¾	9¾	
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (4g)	40	25½	25	25	— ½
53½	29	Briggs&Strat (3½g)	3	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	5	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
38⅛	6¾	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Dec 8
53	8	Bkln-Man Tr	15	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ¼
102¼	32	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	32⅜	32¾	32⅜	— ¼
52⅜	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	7	20⅜	20	20	— ⅜
50	35⅜	Brown Shoe (3)	1	36	36	36	Dec 6
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (1g)	*12	10	9½	9½	— ¼
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	12	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	15	5¾	5½	5½	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	5	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
45¼	10¼	Bullard Co (2g)	*7	20½	19	19	—1¾
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	4	34¾	34	34	— ¾
18⅝	6½	Burlington Mills (1)	10	9⅝	6¼	6¼	— ¼
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	37	18⅝	17⅜	17¾	— ⅛
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Dec 8
30	7½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
18¼	5¼	Butler Bros (.60)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	20½	20	20	— ¾
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop&Z (.10g)	6	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
33¾	6	Byers Co	4	11½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅝
34⅝	12½	Byron Jackson (2a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
		C					
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	3	22½	22	22	— ½
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	Nov 19
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	6	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
20¼	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	4	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ¼
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1a)	1	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ¼
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	32	15⅞	14½	14½	— ½
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	12	8¾	8	8	— ⅜
61½	28	Cannon Mills (2)	2	30	30	30	Dec 7
18½	6	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	6¾	6¼	6¼	Dec 8
35¾	13½	Carpenter Stl(1.85g)	5	14¾	14¼	14¾	Dec 8
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen.(.80g)	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
191¾	80	Case (J I) (6g)	8	98	97	98	+ ⅞
100	40	Caterpil Trac (2a)	15	52½	51½	51½	—1½
105¼	101	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Dec 2
41¼	16⅜	Celanese Corp	27	16¾	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
115	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	92	92	92	Dec 8
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20k)	4	25½	25	25½	+ ½
39¼	24	Cent Aguirre(3.38g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅜
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
41⅜	8	Cent RR NJ	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
24¾	4	Cent Viol Sug (½g)	9	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
14½	3½	Cent Rib M (.40g)	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Dec 7
58⅜	38¼	Cerro de Pas (4a)	20	43¾	41½	41½	—2¼
23⅜	3½	Certain-teed	5	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
63¼	25½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	30½	30½	30½	
48	5	Checker Cab	3	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞	Dec 2
68⅝	31	Ches & Ohio (3a)	21	39⅞	38½	38½	—1
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio of (4)	1	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	Nov 19
90½	40	Ches Corp (3a)	8	46½	46	46	+ ⅜
4¾	⅜	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1½	1½	
13½	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
6⅝	1	Chi & N W	26	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	7	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18¼	3	Chi Gt West pf	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Dec 8
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	4	13¼	13¼	13½	— ⅛
3¼	⅛	Chi M St P & P	4	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
7¼	1⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	4	2¼	2	2¼	
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	6	12⅜	11⅞	11⅞	— ¼
45	29	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	31	31	31	— ½
3¾	1	Chi Rk Is & P	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Dec 7
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	2	3½	2¼	3¼	— ¼
10½	1¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	1	9½	9½	9½	Dec 3
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	6	12¾	13½	13½	— ¼
15⅛	3	Childs Co	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
135½	52⅛	Chrysler (10g)	328	60⅝	57⅞	57⅞	—1⅝
21⅝	11	City Ice & F (2)	3	13½	13½	13½	

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
48	22	Clark Equip (2.80g)	2	23½	22	22	— ½
48⅛	33	Clev Graph B (1½g)	8	37¾	37	37	— ⅛
37	24⅛	Climx Moly (.90x)	25	30½	30	30	+ ⅛
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
170⅛	53⅜	Coca-Cola (3a)	10	116	115½	115½	+ ½
59	56½	Coca-Cola (3)	*	67⅛	67⅛	67¼	+ ⅛
25⅝	8⅛	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	30	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
104⅝	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	98	98	98	Dec 8
32⅝	20¾	Coll & Alk (5g)	18	25¾	24¾	25¼	+ ⅜
51⅞	11½	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
32	16	Columb Br A (1.95g)	9	18	18	18	— ⅛
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.95g)	2	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	49	9⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
100	88½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	1	79	79	79	
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc(1a)	1	15½	15½	15½	Dec 8
47½	27	Colum Pict pf (3¾)	1	31	31	31	Nov 27
138¾	65	Colum Carbon (4a)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	—1¼
69½	33⅛	Comi Credit (4a)	10	40	39½	39½	— ¾
114	84	Comi Credit pf (4½)	2	84	84	84	Nov 27
80¼	38½	Comi Invest Tr (4a)	*	44¼	43⅛	43⅜	— ¾
120	95	Comi I Tr cv pf (4½)	1	95	95	95	Dec 7
21⅜	5	Comi Solv (.60)	13	6½	6	6	— ⅛
4½	1	Comwith & Son	41	2¾	2½	2½	Dec 2
75⅜	34	Comwith & So pf (5)	*7	45	43¼	43¼	— ¾
19½	4⅛	Conde Nast	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
45½	21	Congoleum-Natra(3)	6	23½	23	23	— ⅛
9	3	Congress Cigar (1g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Dec 8
33⅜	6	Consol Aircraft	27	14⅜	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	1	6½	6½	6½	Dec 7
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	35	26¼	25½	25½	— ½
108	92	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	—1
8¾	1	Consol Film	5	1½	1½	1½	Dec 7
18⅜	4¼	Consol Film pf	3	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	5	5	5	5	Dec 8
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	44	9¾	9½	9¾	
105⅞	100¼	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Dec 1
10⅝	2⅜	Consol RR Cuba pf	2	4	3½	4	
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile	*	⅝	⅝	⅝	
13¾	3	Consol Coal	1	5	5	5	Dec 6
53⅜	16	Consol Coal pf	1	20	20	20	Dec 8
92½	80½	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	86	86	86	Dec 6
37⅝	10¾	Container Corp(1.20)	12	14	13¾	13¾	— ¼
37⅜	7½	Cont Baking A	22	13½	12½	13⅛	— ⅜
5¼	1	Cont Baking B	16	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
109⅞	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	1	82½	82½	82½	Dec 8
69½	40¾	Cont Can (3)	13	43½	42¼	42¼	— ¾
108⅛	107⅛	Cont Can pf (4½)	*2	107⅛	107⅛	107¼	+ ⅜
28¾	5½	Cont Dis Fib	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
42¾	23	Cont Ins (1.60a)	26	29¾	29	29	+ ¾
3⅞	⅝	Cont Motors	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	
49	24	Cont Oil Del (1a)	47	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅝
35¾	9⅛	Cont Steel (1)	3	16½	16	16	— ¼
71¼	50½	Corn Products (3)	10	63¼	62¼	63¼	
171½	103	Corn Products pf (7)	*	166½	165½	165½	Dec 7
10⅜	3	Coty (.10g)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
56½	22½	Crane Co (1g)	22	28½	27	27	—1½
118	88⅝	Crane Co cv pf (3)	2	91½	91	91½	+ ½
37	21	Cream of Wh (1a)	1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Notable Revival In Shipbuilding Is Seen for 1938

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Despite the probability that no action will be taken on shipping in the current special session of Congress, and perhaps not until late into the regular session, opinion here is that the outlook for American shipping is better than it has been for many years. Bills have been submitted to both houses of Congress modelled along the lines of the Merchant Marine Commission's compendious November report, to the House by Representative Bland, to the other chamber by Senator Copeland, and hearings have already begun on both bills.

It is considered doubtful here if Congress will pass either one of them for many months, in view of the present legislative snarl. Nevertheless the hope here is that sometime in 1938 the most ambitious shipbuilding program will be on the ways in this country since the World War. A harbinger is seen in the bids expected to be advertised by the Maritime Commission Friday of this week for 10 cargo ships to be built for government account, to be subsequently chartered to private companies.

The legislation suggested by the Maritime Commission and likely to be passed next Spring will be substantially more liberal than the present Merchant Marine Act passed in 1936. The latter, in turn, was the most liberal Act of its kind ever passed by Congress. It provided for government defrayal of up to half the cost of ship construction in this country, and after the shipowner had half his initial cost paid by the government he was entitled to an operating subsidy sufficient to offset the lower operating costs of foreign flag competitors over the same trade routes. Nevertheless its provisions have appeared to the Maritime Commission wholly inadequate and this has excited considerable comment adverse both to ship-owners and to the Commission itself.

American Ships Obsolete

The reason lies in a combination of circumstances. Prior to the war only about one tenth of our foreign trade was carried in American bottoms. During the war we suddenly increased our shipping facilities at a cost of around $3,000,000,000 so that even after the scrapping of a good deal of hasty and uneconomic production we were still carrying about 40 per cent of our own combined exports and imports.

The ships not scrapped or tied up were well constructed cargo boats and are still unobtrusively plying the seas. But the peak of American shipbuilding was between 1917 and 1921, and that was almost 20 years ago. The useful life of a cargo ship is estimated at around 20 years. It does not become worn out, but obsolete, which is to say that modern ships of the same capacity are faster or can operate at much lower cost. Hence about 85 per cent of our present cargo-carrying capacity will be obsolete within five years. Unless American shipping facilities are rejuvenated by the replacement of these old boats, the American mercantile marine will soon go to pieces like the Bishop's one-hoss-shay.

1936 Act Inadequate

In addition, foreign governments have in recent years greatly increased their habit of subsidising their own ships. A shipping subsidy is like a protective tariff, and these also have greatly increased in recent years. Thus the obsolescent American merchant marine has had to meet increasing competition from sleek and fast new foreign freighters operating with the benefits not only of lower construction costs and lowering operating costs (due to lower wage scales) but also of subsidies in the construction and subsidies in the operation. Apparently Norway alone among the great shipping nations has refrained from heavy competitive subsidies, and the Norwegians have avoided them by buying their ships abroad and sailing them on non-competitive lines.

These are the two main reasons why the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, though vastly more liberal than any previous legislation, has been vastly less successful—in fact has had no success at all, measured by new construction, by the prospects of new construction, or by new shipping services actually put in operation. This is also why a successful shipping act is now of greater importance than at any time since the war. The Shipping Act of 1920 resulted in hardly a dozen ships, yet we still carry about 35 per cent of our trade under the American flag. The Jones-White Act of 1928, which set up subsidies disguised as postal mail contracts, offered far less money than the 1936 Act, but resulted in nearly $120,000,000 of construction.

To Meet Foreign Competition

The present Act contemplates arrangements between the Maritime Commission and the shipping companies, to run for 20 years, by which the Commission is to subsidize operation to the extent of offsetting estimated lower foreign-flag costs, in return for which the companies are to agree to sufficient new ship construction (also subsidized in the same respect) to replace the old ships. These subsidies are to replace the old ocean mail contracts, and in most cases are more liberal, while also being of course more frank.

But the companies won't sign up such agreements. First, they haven't the money. It has been estimated recently that the quick working capital of all the American shipping companies is only about $4,000,000, which is practically nothing. The Munson line is still in 77B bankruptcy. The companies have run down financially in struggling against foreign competition as the railroads have run down in struggling against highway competition. They cannot, for instance, put up so much as 25 per cent of the cost of constructing new ships, because they haven't even that much cash, and can't raise it in the money markets. (The proposed legislation would cut this required initial payment to as much as one eighth.)

Secondly, the Act in essence, is designed to protect them against lower foreign building and operating costs, but not against foreign government subsidies to foreign shipbuilders and ship operators. Thirdly, the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 was hedged about with limitations on ship operators' action, inspired by the harsh words of the Black ocean mail investigation of 1933 and written into the Act by hostile Senators from the interior, which ship operators consider intolerable.

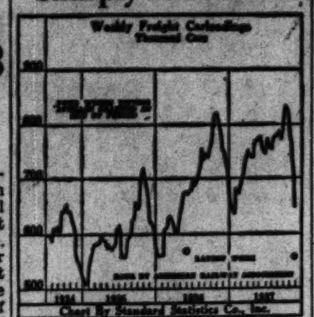
Difficulties to Be Rectified

It has been estimated that the Act enumerates some 50 different things a ship company cannot do. Among others it cannot pay an executive salary over $25,000 without permission of the full Commission—a rule produced by certain unsavory disclosures by the Black Committee. And lastly, the ship operators fear that if they commit themselves to an agreement with the Government over 20 years, obligating them to extensive and expensive ship replacements, Congress might change its mind.

These are the principal difficulties the new proposed legislation would rectify. Commissioner Kennedy, for one thing, would continue operating subsidies only to the stronger companies, letting the weaker ones pass out of the picture by insolvency or, better, by merger. Under certain circumstances construction abroad is to be countenanced. The required company down-payment on a new ship is lowered. The salary limitation can be lifted by the Commission. The companies will be permitted to a larger extent to retain their earnings as reserves.

The Maritime Commission has based its recommendations on the assumption that American shipping needs to maintain its 35 per cent share of American foreign trade rather than the 10 per cent held just before the war. It has not considered the question of whether, for reasons of national defense or national pride, such a per cent is necessary. That question has been left to Congress. Its November recommendations, and the Bland and Copeland bills based on them, merely state what the Commission considers the necessary price the country must pay if it wants to maintain this standard of American-flag ocean shipping in a world of steadily increasing subsidized shipping competition.

Carloadings Down Sharply at Year-End



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The broad trend of railroad carloadings is shown on the chart for the past three and one-half years.

Corn Prices Rise 2⅛ Cents a Bushel

CHICAGO, Dec. 9 (AP)—Corn became the star performer in the Chicago grain market today, prices rushing up 2⅛ cents a bushel at one stage.

Export demand for corn was aggressive, and takings for overseas totaled upward of 1,000,000 bushels. A cold wave likely to increase feeding of corn to livestock also had a stimulating market effect.

Profit-taking on price advances pulled wheat down at the last.

At the close, corn futures were ¼-1⅝ cents above yesterday's finish, Dec. 55¾-⅞, May 58⅜-½, wheat ¾-1½ down, Dec. 96¼-⅝, May 93⅜-½, and oats unchanged to ¼ off.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Admin Pd 2nd Inc	12.32	13.43
Affiliated F Inc	4.42	4.86
Amerex Hold	18.375	19.875
Am Business Shrs	.72	.80
Am Gen Equip Inc	.66	.74
Am Ins Stocks	4.50	4.75
British Type Inv	.36	.51
Broad St Inv	23.52	25.15
Bullock Fund	13.875	15.125
Cen Inv Fund	3.69	4.00
Century Shrs Tr	20.27	21.79
Chain St Inv Corp	.35	1.00
Chain St Investor	16.34	17.38
Dividend Shrs	1.26	1.36
Eaton & Howard Pd A-1	17.59	18.89
Eaton & Howard Pd F	11.39	12.12
EquityCorp $3 pf	25.50	28.50
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.69	20.12
Fund Investors Inc	16.17	17.18
Gen Capital	29.96	32.22
Gen Investors Tr	4.74	5.16
Incorp Investors	16.77	18.03
Loomis Sayles 2d Pd	36.38	38.25
Maryand Fund	6.05	6.63
Mass Invest Tr	20.09	21.32
Mutual Invest	10.95	11.97
Nation Wide Voting	1.36	1.49
New England Fund	12.71	13.67
Old Colony Tr Assoc	11.25	13.25
Plymouth Fund Inc	.49	.54
Quarterly Income Sh	11.01	12.06
Railway & Light Sec	10.00	11.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	82.00	86.00
Repub Invest Fund	.36	.41
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	4.00	5.50
Spencer Trask Fund	15.31	16.12
Stand Util Inc	.63	.68
State Street Invest	79.00	82.00
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.62	.70
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.97	1.06
US El Lt & P Voting	.92	1.00
Wellington Fund	13.49	14.86
World Investment Tr	4.91	5.34

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.375	6.25
Corp Tr AA mod. sec mod	2.69	....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.72	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.52	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.67	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.46	....
Diversified Tr C	2.70	....
Diversified Tr D	5.35	5.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.79	5.38
Nation Wide Sec	3.34	3.44
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	83.25	....
Nor Am Tr Shares 1953	2.15	....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	2.65	....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	2.60	....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	2.40	....
Repres Tr Shrs	9.63	10.63
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.97	....
Super of Am Tr C, D	3.70	....
U S Elec Lt&Pow "A"	13.375	12.875
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.00	3.10

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	5.80	6.50
First Boston Corp	11.875	13.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.50	2.50

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. Sales value price		Liq. Sales value price
B-1	29.91	K-2	11.38
B-2	32.12		
B-3	15.51	**Common Stocks**	
B-4	8.04	S-1	27.80
Preferred Stocks		S-2	15.33
K-1	18.29	S-3	13.94
		S-4	8.47

New York Bonds

Quotations to 3 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2¼s '41	100.28	100.28	100.28
2 2¼s '49-44	106.27	106.26	106.26
3 4s '54-44	112	112	112
4 2¾s '47-43	103.14	103.13	103.14
2 3¼s '46-46	110.13	110.13	110.13
12 3s '48-46	106.2	104.30	104.30
4 2½s '49-46	105.20	105.20	105.20
1 4¼s '52-47	116.16	116.15	116.15
43 2¾s '51-48	101.20	101.18	101.20
41 2½s '53-49	99.18	99.18	99.18
103 2¾s '54-51	100.26	100.27	100.27
1 3¼s '55-51	101.22	101.22	101.22
14 2½s '60-55	101.20	101.17	101.18
9 2½s '58-56	100.18	100.16	100.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

6 2¾s '47-42	102.8	102.8	102.8
1 3s '49-44	102.30	102.30	102.30

Home Owners' Loan

10 2¾s '49-39	101.8	101.7	101.7
13 2½s '44-43	100.26	100.23	100.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	103	103	103
8 Alleghany 5s '44	75⅝	75½	75⅛
25 Alleghany 5s '49	66	65½	66
21 Alleghany 5s '50 st	35	34¼	34¼
66 Allis Chalmers 4s '52	102½	102	102
14 Am&For P 5s 2030	60	59¼	59½
2 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Am Int 5½s '49	96¾	96¾	96⅝
7 Am T&T 5½s '43	112⅜	112⅛	112½
23 Am T&T 3¼s '56	100½	100¼	100¼
17 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	100 9-32		100 7-32
34 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100⅝	100½	100⅝
3 Am T Fdr cv '50	100	100	100
8 Am W W & E 6s '75	93	93	93
15 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	103¼	103	103
3 Arm Del 4s'57	87	86½	86½
7 Arm Del 4s'55	87	86½	86½
54 AT&SF 4s'95	108¼	108	108¼
2 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	103	102¾	102¾
2 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	105⅝	105⅛	105⅜
3 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	105¼	105	105
5 A C Line 1st 4s'52	93½	92¼	92¾
4 ACL cl 4s'52	78	76	76
5 A C Line 5s'45	90	90	90
2 Alt & Dan 2d 4s'48	32	32	32
46 B&O rfg 6s'95	85	83½	85
16 B&O 1st 5s'48	84½	84½	84½
36 B&O rfg 5s'95	47½	47	47
11 B & O 96'95	47½	45½	45½
84 B&O 5s 2000 D	45¾	45	45¼
32 B&O cv 4½s'60	40	39⅛	39⅜
15 B&O4sPLEAWV '41	75	75	75
6 B&O 5s S W '50	63	64½	64
1 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	118¼	118¼	118¼
3 Bell T Pa 5s'60 C	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
3 Beth Stl 4¼s'42 60	100	99¾	100
3 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	82½	82⅛	82⅛
34 Boston&Me 5s'67	52	51	51¾
2 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	48¾	48	48
10 Boston&Me 5s'55	53½	53½	53¼
11 BotConMills 6½s'34	9⅝	9	9
1 BotConM 6½s'34 ctf	9	9	9
10 Bkly Hdg 1st 5s'48	102¾	102¾	102¾
48 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'60	58⅝	58¼	58⅜
10 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s'50	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
31 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	107	106½	106⅝
4 Bkly U Gas 5s'57 B	98	98	98
3 Buf R&P 4½s'57	47¾	47¼	47½
4 Bur C Rap&No 3¾ ctf	9	9	9
10 Bush Term 5s'55	43	43	43
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾'56	116	116	116
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nor 6½s'46	129	125	125
3 Can Pac 5s'44	113	112	113
15 Can Pac 5s'54	102	102	102
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	97¾	97¾	97¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	77	77	77
6 Cen Pac 5s '60	77	77	77
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 Cen R R N J 5s'87	36	36	36
1 Cent RR NJ 4s'87	29½	29⅜	29⅜
3 Certain-td 5½s'48	63	63	63
1 C & O 4½s'92	118½	118½	118½
3 C & O 3½s'96 D	86½	85⅝	85⅝
3 C & O rfg 3¾s'96 E	89¼	89¼	89¼
3 Chi & Alton 3s'49	20	20	20
5 C B & Q 4½s'77	103½	103½	103½
2 C B & Q gen 4s'58	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
6 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	18⅜	18	18
13 Chic Gt West 4s'59	19¾	19	19
66 CMSP&Pac 5s'75	13	12½	12¾
72 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	4⅝	4⅛	4¼
8 CM&SP 4½s'89 C	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
10 CM&SP 4½s'89 E	23¾	23	23
1 Chi&NW rfg 6s 2037	23½	23½	23½
1 Chi&NW ms 5s'79	23½	23½	23½
1 Chi&NW 7s 4½s'49	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
66 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	13¾	13½	13¾
47 Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	13¾	13	13¾
2 Chi&NW 4s'87	21	21	21
2 Chi&NW 4s'49	21	21	21
14 Chi&NW 5½s'37	18½	18½	18½
17 CRI&P 4½s'52 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
8 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	8¾	8¾	8¾
4 CRI&P 4s'88	20	20	20
23 CRP rfg 4s'34	9¾	9½	9⅝
11 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	8¾	8½	8½
2 CTHte&Ind rfg 5s'60	70	70	70
1 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107½	107½	107½
5 Ch&W Ind 4½s'62	93½	93½	93½
12 Ch&W Ind 4s'52	89½	89	89
3 Childs Co 5s'43	97½	97½	97½
4 Cinn Gas&El 3½s'67	106½	106½	106½
6 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s'68	102¾	102¾	102¾
14 CinUpTerm 3s '67 C	109	108½	108½
2 CCC&StL 4½s'77	75½	75½	75½
1 Cley El Ill 3¼s'65	111½	111½	111½
1 Clev Sh Line4½s'61	103	103	103
12 ClevUnTerm 5½s'72	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5s'72	102½	102½	102½
9 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	95½	95½	95½
3 Col P&L 5s'49	101	101	101
1 Col P&L 4s'65	87	87	87
1 Col Gas 5s'52 Ap	94½	94½	94½
7 Columbia G 5s'52	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	92¾	92½	92¾
1 Col Ry Pr & L 4½s	106½	106½	106½
4 Consum Pow 3½s'65	106½	106½	106½
2 Consum Pow 3½s'66	103½	103½	103½
4 Container 5s'43	89	89	89
5 Crane Co 3½s'51	99	99	99
5 Crown Cork 4s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
16 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	43	43	43
3 Dayton P & L 3½s'70	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	84¾	84	84
1 D G & E 5s '61	107½	107½	107½
23 D & R G 4s'36	14½	14½	14½
5 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	6½	6½	6½
13 D & R G West 5s '78	10¾	10¾	10¾
10 Det Ed 5s '58	108½	108½	108½
1 Duluth SS & A 5s '37	22¼	22¼	22¼
6 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
4 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
6 El P Nat Gas 4½s'51	102	102	102
55 Erie rfg 5s '67	51¼	50¾	51¼
79 Erie rfg 5s '75	51	50½	50⅝
17 Erie 1st 4s'96	85¼	84⅜	85¼
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	53	53	53
3 Fairbanks M 4s '56	100½	100½	100½
2 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
33 Fla E Cst 5s '74	7¾	7½	7¾
8 Gen Cable 5½s '47	98½	98⅜	98⅜
10 GenMotAccept 3s '46	102⅝	102½	102⅝
32 GenMotAccept3¼s'51	102	101⅞	102
2 Gen StlCast5½s '49	57	57	57
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	95	95	95
4 Goodrich 6s '45	95	94½	94½
26 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102⅝	102	102⅝
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	105	105	105
9 Gt Nor 5s '73	97½	97¼	97½
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	89⅝	89¾	89¾
16 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	106⅝	106¼	106⅞
15 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	97½	97½	97¼
5 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	80½	80½	80½
2 GulfMob&N2½s '50	83	83	83
9 Gulf St Ut 4½s '56	103	102¾	103
36 Hous OilTex 5½s'40	100	100	100
8 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	32¾	32½	32½
3 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	54½	54	54½
4 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	18½	18½	18½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	107½	107½	107½
13 Ill Cen 1st 3½s '51 reg	90	90	90
1 Ill Cen 4s '52	57¾	57¾	57¾
14 Ill Cen 4s '53	50½	49¾	50½
18 Ill Cen 4s '55	55	54	54½
54 Ill Cen 4½s '66	43¾	43¼	43¼
14 Ill Cen 5s 1st 4s '90	73	72½	73
7 Ill Cen 5s '63B	42	42	42
46 Ind Nat Gas 5s '40	97	97	97
2 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	103½	103⅜	103⅜
12 Interb R Tr 7s '32	59	58½	59
4 Interb R Tr 5s '66	56	55½	56
19 Interlake Iron 4s '47	78	75	75
2 Int Agric 5s '42 st	100½	100½	100½
2 Int Ct Nor aj 8s '52	6½	6	6
23 Int Ct Nor 1st 6s '52	21¼	21	21
8 Int Ct Nor aj 8s '52	20¾	20¾	20¾
13 Int Ct Nor 6s'44	73¾	71⅞	72
14 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	53¾	53	53¾
1 Int Paper 6s '55	81¼	81¼	81¼
1 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	96¾	96¾	96¾
113 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	91	90	90
78 Int T&T 4½s'52	61½	59½	60
65 Int T&T 5s '55	64¾	63¼	63¼
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	80	80	80
1 K C South 5s '50	66	66	66
5 K C South 2s '50	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Kans G & E 4½s '80	105	105	105
6 Koppers Co 4s '51	102	102	102
8 Lac Gas 6s '42A	56¾	55	56¾
17 Lac Gas 5½s '53	67¾	67	67¾
1 L S & M S 3½s '97	100¾	100¾	100¾
11 Lautaro Nit inc '75	30¼	30	30
3 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	27¾	27½	27¾
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '54	27½	27½	27½
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	39½	39½	39½
15 Leh Val 4½ 2003	32¾	32¾	32¾
12 Leh Val 4s 2003	29¾	29¾	29¾
2 Liggett&M 7s '44	128½	128½	128½
1 Liquid Carb 4s '47 2	104	104	104
9 Loews 3½s '46	98½	98½	98½
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	88	88	88
8 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	89	89	89
3 Lorillard Co 7s '44	128½	126	126
12 Louis&Jeff Bdge 4s '45	107¾	107½	107½
4 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	82½	82½	82½
5 McKes&Rob 5½s '50	98¼	98¼	98¼
7 Met Ed 4½s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Mich Cen 4s '40	102	102	102
1 MilEl&L 5s '61B	99½	99½	99½
3 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	99	99	99
5 MilSpar&NW 4s '47	17½	17	17½
4 MStL cn 5s '34 ct	5	5	5
3 MSP&SSMar5½s'75	70	69½	69½
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	15¼	15¼	15½
11 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	50½	50¼	50¼
11 M-K-Tex 1st 5s '67	25½	25¼	25½
9 M-K-T- 4½s '78	14¾	14	14½
14 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	73	72½	73
7 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	42	42	42
46 Mo Pac 5½s '49	6¾	6¼	6¾
28 Mo Pac 5s '65A	24¾	24½	24¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 65 A ct	23½	23½	23½
72 Mo Pac 4ss 77 F	24½	24½	24½
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	23½	23½	23½
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 G	24½	24¼	24¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	23	23½	23½
20 Mo Pac 5s 60 H	24¾	24¾	24¾
8 Mo Pac 5s 81 J	25	24	24½
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 J ct	23½	23½	23½
23 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	8⅞	8	8
2 Mob & Oh 6s 38	17	17	17
4 MonWPaPbSv4½s09	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
1 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	88½	88½	88½
8 Mor & Essex 3s 55	68	68	68
6 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	90½	90½	90½
3 MorE&Essex1½s2000	70	70	70
5 NashCha&StL 4s 78	70	70	70
10 Nassau El 4s 51	28½	28½	28½
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51 ww	99	98½	99
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s 45	101¾	101¾	101¾
2 NEng T&T 4½s 61B	122	122	122
3 NJPw&Lt4½s&B	106½	106½	106½
6 N O Pub Sv 5s 55 B	95	94½	94¾
6 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	38	37¾	38
1 NO Tex&M 5s 35A	38	38	38
3 NO Tex&M 4½s 56	35	35	35
20 NY&Q'nsE&P3½s65	107	106½	107
26 NYC rfg 6s 2013	70	70½	70½
10 NYC 4½s 2013 A	72	71	71
3 NYC cn 4s 98	84	84	84
9 NYC 3½s 46	89¼	89¼	89½
27 NYC 3½s 52	86⅝	86⅛	86⅝
14 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	72	71	72
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	94½	94½	94½
1 NYC Ln Sh 3½s '98	82½	82½	83½
2 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝
16 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	77	76	77
23 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	65	64	65
3 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	91	91	91
3 NY Dock Co 5s '38	45½	45½	45½
7 NY Edis 3¼s '65	102½	102½	102½
11 NY Edis 3½s '66	102¾	102¾	103¼
2 NY G El H&P 5s '48	122½	122½	122½
64 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	25	24¾	25
3 NYNH&H cn 6s '40	36	35⅝	36
18 NYNH&H 4½s '67	24½	24	24
25 NYNH&H 4s '55	21¾	21½	21¾
4 NYNH&H 4s '56	22¾	22½	22½
41 Nor Pac 4s'97	68	68	68¾
6 Nor Pac rfg 6s'55	93⅝	92⅝	93⅝
13 Nor Pac cn 4s'49	76	75¾	76
7 Nor Pac 4½s'61	87½	87½	87½
23 Nor Pac 4½s Ore '77	76	75¾	76
1 Nor Pac RR 7cr 4s'30	101	101	101
16 South Ry 6½s'56	75	74	74
42 South Ry gen 5s'56	70¾	70	70⅛
23 South Ry cn 5s '94	64½	64	64½
41 South Ry 4s'56	56¾	56¼	56¼
9 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	108	107¾	107¾
13 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	99½	99¼	99½
3 Studebaker 6s cv '45	67½	67	67
6 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	105½	105¾	105¾
16 Tex Corp 3½s'51	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	86½	86½	86½
27 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D	86½	86	86
54 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7	7	7½
12 Third Ave 4s '60	32½	32½	32½
3 TideWatAssoOil5½s'52	100½	100½	100½
7 Tol & Ohio Cen 5s '60	100½	100½	100½
2 Un El Mo 5½s '42	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
20 UnionOil Cal 3½s '52	108	108	108
1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106¼	106¼	106⅜
26 Un Pac 3½s '71	95¼	94½	95¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '70	95	95	95
1 U S Rub 5s '47	79½	79	79½
6 Un NJRR&Can 4s '44	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 U S Rub 5s '47	104	103¾	103¾
22 Utah P&L 5s '44	88½	87⅞	88
18 Util P&L 5½s '47	50¾	50½	50⅝
20 Util P&L 5s '59	51	50½	50½
2 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	11¼	11¼	11¼
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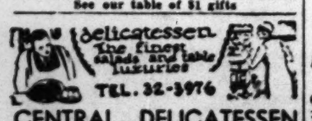

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SAGE-ALLEN BLDG. Phone 6-2021

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD (Continued)

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.
Special Christmas Offer of Radios
All Makes of the Better Kind.
Convenient Terms.
SPORT-RADIO CENTRE Inc.
304 ASYLUM ST.
NEXT TO HOTEL BOND BUILDING
Hotel Bond Building 304 Asylum St.
935 Farmington Ave. West Hartford Center

PLUM PUDDINGS
for Christmas
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main St. 536 Asylum St.

MERIDEN

Gifts of Jewelry are Joyously Received
A Thrilling Diamond
A Fascinating Ring
A Georgeous Bracelet
and the gift of a lifetime

A Bracelet Watch
Fred Weber & Sons
Jewelers 39 Colony St. *Opticians*

Smart Christmas GIFTS
for Every Name on Your List
UPHAM'S
Colony Street

We Invite You to
VISIT PENNEY'S LARGE TOYLAND
Wagons ..... 1.00 *and up*
Doll Carriages ..... 1.98 *and up*
Beautiful Dolls ..... 49c *and up*
Aluminum Sets ..... 10c *and up*
Trains—all kinds .... 98c *and up*
Sleds ..... 98c *and up*
J. C. PENNEY CO.
"Meriden's Busiest Store"
West Main St. Meriden, Conn.

CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware
Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
45-47 S. COLONY STREET Phone 680

Make it an
Arrow Christmas
STOCKWELL'S

Christmas Slippers
for every member of the Family
Emerson & Whitney
43 COLONY Phone 340

FUEL OILS
KEROSENE
Burke's Service Center
Grove and Hanover Sts. Phone 300

Meriden's Headquarters for Beautiful Gifts, Greeting Cards
PILGRIM CHINA and GIFT SHOP
34 W. Main Street Phone 1750

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS SHOPPING
VISIT
ALLING RUBBER CO.
Complete assortment of TOYS, RAINCOATS, RUBBER BOOTS, SPORTING GOODS, SKATES, SLEDS, HOSE, WOOL HATS, etc., at the Tower.

Jepson's Bookstore
MERIDEN, CONN.
Beautiful Christmas Cards, Boxed Assortments or Individual
Merriam Webster Dictionaries
BIBLES
WATERMAN'S FOUNTAIN PENS

Take Advantage of the Present Low Prices on Fur Coats
Reliable Furriers
The CHERNIACK CO.

Plants or Cut Flowers
coming from
Greenbackers
Make beautiful and long remembered Gifts
Old Colony Road Phone 724

ELIZABETH ARDEN'S
Christmas Gift Sets
make most attractive presents
LYNCH DRUG CO.

Many Fine Gifts for Christmas
at
THE NEW YORK DRESS GOODS STORE
25 COLONY STREET PHONE 1279

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

MERIDEN (Continued)

SHIRTS
TIES
SLIPPERS
GLOVES
LUGGAGE
POCKET BOOKS
for Gifts
Besse Boynton Store

FURNITURE GIFTS
for the Home
BULLARD FOWLER & LA PLACE
75 W. MAIN STREET Phone 3200

Visit
Perlin's Baby Shop
for
exclusive and attractive CHRISTMAS GIFTS
29 WEST MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN

Do Your CHRISTMAS SHOPPING AT
Sears
and Save
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
348 MAIN STREET

THE MIDDLETOWN COAL CO.
Anthracite Coal
Bituminous Coal
Koppers Coke
The Electric Furnace-Man
319 MAIN STREET PHONE 15-W

Give Practical Gifts
Hosiery, Bedroom Slippers, Bags and Shoes
J. POLINER SONS
548 Main Street Tel. 436

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RAY HAMMOND
Haberdasher
- Lounging Robes
- Shirts
- Ties and Socks
- Underwear
- Daniel Hayes Gloves
- Handkerchiefs

He'll be pleased with a Gift from Hammond's
162 ORANGE STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

*Electrol Oil Burner
$11.50 per month
*275-gal. Tank
*and one year's supply of oil.
QuinnipiaC COAL Co.
Phone 61125 344 STATE ST.

MANHATTAN
Dyers and Cleaners
"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
50 Ashmun Street 7-4111

Coombs
FLOWER SHOPS
"Flowers by Wire"
1080 Chapel Street 6-3171

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M. to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

For Christmas!
Flowers—Plants—Holly
ROLAND M. BEACH
28 East Ave., Norwalk Tel. 2140

BRYANT-BESSE STORE
New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
103 WALL STREET NORWALK

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 34 So. Main St.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7585
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

All-wool Sweaters for Christmas gifts. Short and long sleeves. All colors and many styles. $2.95 and up.
MANTELL & MARTIN

Cowlin's Art Shop
Christmas GIFTS Unusual
101 Bedford St. Stamford, Conn.

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
38 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

Phone 4-1532 Delivery Service
The Kingsbury Shop
Utmost in Fine Tailoring Fur Work
SOUREN TERZIAN 49 RIVER STREET

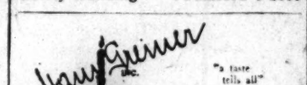
THE DOWNES-SMITH CO.
Electrical Contractors
FRIGIDAIRE—THOR WASHERS
CHAMBERS "RETAINED HEAT" RANGES
HOOVER CLEANERS—RADIOS
ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
79 Atlantic St.—4-2156—Stamford

STAMFORD OIL CO.
Regnemer Brothers
ESSO PRODUCTS
TIMKEN OIL BURNERS
Sales and Service
671 Main Street Phone 3-2106

JOHN GARDELLA
349 Atlantic Street
Fruit, Groceries, Delicatessen, Fowl, Roasting Chickens, Broilers, and Loins of Pork
Tel. 39387 Free Delivery

Give All Electrical Gifts for Christmas
DOWNS SMITH CO.
79 Atlantic St. Tel. 4-2136

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbert
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188



109 BEDFORD ST. • STAMFORD, CONN.
Ice Cream—Candy Telephone 4-0874

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171

Headquarters for Barbizon Fine Lingerie
THE GIFT STORE OF STAMFORD

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
FOR
MEN and BOYS
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Christmas Gifts
For the Entire Family
Balmer & Ferris
A Dependable Source of Supply Since 1903
21 Bank Street Stamford, Conn.

WALLINGFORD

MARX PHARMACY
Agents for
YARDLEY—CARA NOME
EVE'N IN PARIS, ADRENNE
Kodaks—Parker Pens—Cine-Kodaks—Wesclox—Whitman's—Kemp's, etc. for Christmas Gifts.

DICKERMAN
Hardware & Supply Co.
Many useful gifts for Christmas
40 North Main Street Phone 4

WALLINGFORD BANK & TRUST CO.
A Complete Banking Service
Don't forget our Christmas Club
102 Center Street Phone 1470

CHRISTMAS
E CLUSIVE GIFTS
Arrow Shirts, Ties and Handkerchiefs, Wool Scarfs, Holeproof Hosiery—Flannel Robes
VAN'S
M. E. Van Duyn 7 No. Main St.

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Christmas!
Do not fail to come in early and often for your Christmas cards. Our selection is choice and inexpensive.

JANE KELLY, Inc.
33 Center Street
(Do not forget our new location)
WATERBURY, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

USEFUL GIFTS!
HANDSOME GIFTS!
PLEASING GIFTS!
As always—quality merchandise will be the rule here this year for the Christmas trade.
From the little tots to the grown-ups we take pleasure in serving you.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland
INC.
"Waterbury's Dependable Gift Store"
WATERBURY, CONN.

Give Hosiery for Christmas
ESPECIALLY
No-Mend Hosiery
of exquisite silk in service or chiffon.
98c pr., 3 pr. for $2.85
The Miller & Peck Co.

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
and Receive the Best Selections
Sugenheimer's Inc.
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

Visit Our Christmas Store
Hot Point Refrigerators, General Electric Radios, Pyrex, Telechron Clocks, Tricycles, Wagons, Complete Line of Toys.
STRAUSS HARDWARE CO.
395 East Main Street Phone 5-1103

BOOKS
for Christmas

for the Entire Family and particularly for children
DAVIS & NYE BOOK STORE
80 Bank Street Waterbury, Conn.

Distinctive feminine GIFTS for everyone on your list at modest prices
MUSLER LIEGESKIND
33 E. Main Street, Waterbury
Electric Appliances
Toasters, Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

St. Regis Restaurant
Mgr. L. A. Carnais
Delicious Foods — Excellent Service
"NEVER CLOSED"
Exchange Place Waterbury, Conn.

Skates Sharpened
Arctics and Rubbers Repaired
Olympia Hat Cleaning and Shoe Repairing Co.
26 Bank Street Phone 4-9443

JOHNSON'S—It's Overcoat Time
See our vast display—priced at $24.50 to $65.
All sizes, all colors, all models. We invite your charge account.
JOHNSON'S INC.
111-113 Bank Street

Delmar's Home Made Candy Shop
Special Christmas Candy
85 East Main Street Phone 3-9434

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone
Plaza 3151 9 a. m.-1 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FANCY CAKES GLASER FANCY ICES
Confectioner and Caterer
Catering to Weddings Our Specialty
320-322 East North Avenue
Phone Univ. 2929

BALTIMORE
PHOTOSTATS
PHOTO-PRINT CO.
PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

Marie L. Montgomery
Beauty Salon
Hopkins Apts., 31st and St. Paul Sts.
BALTIMORE, MD. Belmont 5600

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

Christmas Greetings
Personal Greeting Cards—Gifts
John H. Saumenig & Co.
229 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

ALBANY

A Christmas Reminder
Occasional Chairs, Tables, Lamps, Mirrors and many other pieces of Fine Furniture.
L. L. HOVER
HIGH GRADE FURNITURE
76 State Street, Over Bond Clothes
PHONE 4-8113

Christmas SALE of FURNITURE!
Everything for every room in the house. Hundreds of odd gifts.
PAY CASH 6%
G. C. REARDON, INC.
Broadway at Maiden Lane Albany

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

Holiday Greetings
from
Albany's Gift Store
WHITNEY'S
No. Pearl Street Telephone 4-1231

FOR CHRISTMAS
"Say it With Flowers"
Danker
FLORIST
See our Store before making selections.
Tel. 3-4236 121 North Pearl St.

The IDEAL GIFT for CHRISTMAS
Christmas Is a Time for Plants and Flowers
HOLMES BROS.
Florists
20 Steuben St., Albany, N. Y. Tel. 4-1188

Buy His Gift
at
Hoag & Taylors
etc.
Shirts, Neckwear, Pajamas
Maiden Lane at James St., Albany

JOHN B. HAUF, INC.
Furniture - Rugs
Cushman Galleries now open, showing a complete assortment of Colonial Creations in Maple.
173-179 CENTRAL AVENUE
ALBANY, NEW YORK

FOR HER CHRISTMAS
We Suggest
A Fine Traveling Case
A Beautiful Handbag
Umbrella or Scarf
Boyce and Milwain
66 and 68 STATE STREET

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
249-251 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

LOCKTITE ROOFING CO.
ROOFING AND SIDING APPLIED
ASPHALT AND ASBESTOS
Estimates Free
Terms to Suit Your Convenience
DIAL 6-2389 6 BROWN ST.

Arthur M. Leonard
Jeweler
60 Court Street Dial 2-1667

CHRISTMAS CITY
is populated with new, smart, practical gift items—each one carefully chosen in the world's markets—each one ready to bear a message of love and friendship at
McLEAN'S

Fill Her Christmas Stocking with
I. MILLER Beauty Hosiery
Beautiful Hosiery
Parlor City Shoe Store 40 Court St.

Frank L. DeMunn
Funeral Home
176 Court St. Dial 2-8800

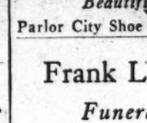
Barnes Flower Shop
Christmas Flowers
G. Stuart Mace, Mgr. Syracuse Shop
Dial 2-4045 205 E. Jefferson St.
Dial 2-8369

Check Your Gift List—Then Hurry to Sears' Santa Headquarters in Binghamton!
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
164 COURT STREET

BRONXVILLE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Pondfield Rd. Telephone 4000

BOOKS
Select Personal Christmas Cards Now
Renting Library
Miss Williams Shop
81 PONDFIELD ROAD TEL. 3379

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED


Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Excellent Food
Restful Atmosphere
Luncheon, 35c-50c
Dinner, 65c-85c-$1
Sunday Dinner from 12 to 9 P. M. 85c-$1.00
Also 50c Supper
Fujiyama Tea Room
20 STUDIO ARCADE Tel. 4388

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

FLOWERS
for Every Occasion Artistically Arranged
Mrs. Morgan's Flower Shop
Bronxville 2333 145 Parkway Road

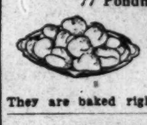
CEDAR ST. GARAGE
Incorporated
Complete Automotive Service, Storage, Called For and Delivered
14 CEDAR ST. Tel. 2251

Meats, Poultry Provisions and Sea Food
PONDFIELD MARKET, Inc.
825½ Pondfield Rd. Tel. 0153-0154

HARRY P. HOBLIN
INCORPORATED

Hardware
Paint
Housewares
Shop in a Hardware Store
108 Kraft Ave. Tel. 2107

INSURANCE SERVICE
ANY KIND ANY TIME ANY PLACE
BAXTER & PLATE
349 East 149th St. Mott Haven 9-2148
New York City Yonkers 4883

PONDFIELD BAKERY
77 Pondfield Road

Try Our Delicious Cakes, Pies, Rolls, Buns, etc.
They are baked right in our own store

BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Claremont Shop
475 MAIN STREET
BUFFALO, NEW YORK
See our selection of Christmas Gifts
A Full Line of
GUARANTEED HOSIERY
From 59c to $1.00
A Grand Selection of
POCKETBOOKS
From $1.00 to $2.98
Gift Certificates
From $1.00 to $10.00
A Large Selection of
NEW HATS
for Winter Wear from $1 to $8.75
"Youthful Large Head Sizes"

It's Christmas Time
AT
The Children's Shop
1495 Hertel Ave., Buffalo
Let's Make the Children Happy

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

E. F. Becker & Co.
MEN'S WEAR
See Our Selection of
GIFT SUGGESTIONS
1374 Jefferson Ave. at Glenwood
OPEN EVERY EVENING

Electrical Contractor
DECORATIVE WORK REPAIR SERVICE
Light and Power Wiring for Home or Factory
New and Used Motors
A. J. WOLF
308 15th Street Lincoln 0750

The Smith Company
PRINTING
1190 Hertel Ave. Riverside 6667

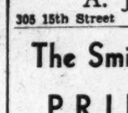
AAA COAL & COKE CO.
READING
Try our Laundered Coal
Try our Domestic Coke
Try our Wood
Try our Coal Budget Plan
Phone JE 1580

CORTLAND

McKinney Doubleday Co.
14 MAIN STREET
All Kinds of
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Cards and Wrapping

Quality
Gifts for Men
AT
A. LOUIS
MEN'S STORE OF CORTLAND

Order Christmas Photos *NOW!*
ADAMS' STUDIO
77-79 Main St., Cortland, N. Y.
Second Floor—Turn Right
PHONE 2044-J

Andrews Jewelry Store

JEWELRY
Always a Pleasing Christmas Gift
26 MAIN STREET

Lehigh Valley Anthracite
"The Coal that Satisfies"
The A. T. Dunn Co.
Phone Cortland 48 126 Elm St.

NEW YORK

CORTLAND (Continued)

BIRDS EYE
More than four dozen kinds of delicious frozen foods—vegetables, fruits, meats, fish, poultry.
COE F. DEXTER
Phone 1899, 1898 8 Grant Street

Fisher's Children's Shop
38 Main Street, Cortland, N. Y.
Useful Gifts, Toys
POPULAR PRICES

ELMIRA

Sheehan Dean & Co.
INCORPORATED
Serving Elmira Since 1888

Gosper-Kelly Co., Inc.

160 North Main St.
Elmira, N. Y.
Shoes and Hosiery

Now in Our New Location
Deister & Butler, Inc.
QUALITY JEWELERS
119 No. Main St. Elmira, N. Y.

FLEETWOOD

LUCILE
BEAUTY SALON
693 Locust St. Oakwood 8484
At Fleetwood Sta. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

GLOVERSVILLE

Christmas Gifts
of distinction for the home and the entire family
MARTIN & NAYLOR CO.

Ladies' Better Apparel
Gloversville, N. Y.

Only Once or Twice a Year
Most people serve TURKEY once or twice a year—so, why not serve the Best for these few big feasts. Order your
PUTMAN TURKEY
early—today. Young, tasty and flavorful.

YOLANDE and BARBIZON
Underwear
NAT LEWIS Bags
at
The LINEN and CRAFT SHOP

Electrical Christmas Suggestions
B. E. SHELL CO.
The Home of Westinghouse
23 W. Fulton Street, Gloversville

BURTON
INSURANCE AGENCY
Insurance—Surety Bonds
Real Estate
Phone 2212 7 South Main St.

Farhart Garage
Buick and Pontiac
Sales and Service
Gloversville 4034 Johnstown 646

A Complete Line of Useful CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Now On Display
WAYSIDE FURNITURE STORE
280 South Main St., Gloversville, N. Y.

Gifts for Everyone
H. I. ABDELLA
7-11 Church Street

GIFTS
That are Worthy of You and Your Friends
ARGERSINGER'S
CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Electrical Appliances
Toys
E. S. Batcheller & Co.
97 North Main Street

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

ITHACA

Watches for Christmas

Hamilton Watches, $37.50 to $55.00
Gruen Watches ...$24.75 to $50.00
Elgin Watches ....$19.00 to $37.50
Imperial Watches, $15.00 to $30.00
Walker Watches, ..$15.00 to $37.50

R. A. HEGGIE & BRO. CO.
Jewelers

YARDLEY GIFT SETS
for Christmas
$1.10 to $11.85
ROTHSCHILD'S
Ithaca, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN

GIFTS
for everybody at
BIGELOW'S
of Jamestown

For Her Christmas
PHOENIX
VITA-BLOOM
89c HOSIERY $1.25
LOCKWOOD'S
Jamestown, N. Y.

Complete Stocks of Nationally Advertised Home-furnishings that make wonderful Christmas Gifts
FIELD & WRIGHT CO.
100-108 MAIN ST., JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
"Where Good Homefurnishings Are Not Expensive"

KENMORE

Superior Quality | MILK, CREAM, BUTTERMILK, CHOCOLATE MILK
OSBORN DAIRY
1712 MILITARY RD. Ri. 2946

Groceries *Delicatessen*
WERNER'S
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Home-Made Salads, Stews, Cakes and Cookies
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri 2564

The WIGGERY Inc.
THOS. J. ROYLE, Prop.
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2805 DELAWARE AVENUE
Riverside 2111
Mon., Wed. and Fri. Evenings

NORGE
AUTOBUILT WASHER
DUOTROL IRONER
ELECTRIC RANGE
M. DUSEL
3147 Delaware Avenue Ri 9635

AIR-STEP and Brownbilt Shoes
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BUSTER BROWN SHOES
For Boys and Girls Fitted by X-Ray
SIMMON'S
BROWNBILT SHOE STORE
2936 Delaware Ave. Kenmore, N. Y.

Kenmore Haberdashery
Incorporated
2874 Delaware Avenue
Choose your men's and boys' gifts here. We can help you select the correct style and the right size.
Excellent assortment.
DE 0493 OPEN EVENINGS

Mrs. J. F. Green Beauty Shop

Spiral, Croquignole and Machineless Permanent Waves
Complete Beauty Service
Haircutting by Mr. Shada
3143 DELAWARE AVE. DE. 9719

Select Beautiful, Practical Gifts at
VIOLA STEVENS
2828 Delaware Ave.
Hats and Accessories
Lingerie, Hosiery, Novelties
Open Tues., Thurs., Sat. Evenings

Clock Tea Room
Dinners Daily
Luncheons on reservation
Special Holiday Dinners
Quality Home-made Fruit Cakes
121 Argonne Drive Ri 1166

LARCHMONT

Beautiful Christmas Cards
Lottie C. Dillon
—Gifts—
LENDING LIBRARY
1930 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

SERVICE QUALITY CLEANNESS
OUR DANISH BUTTER RINGS
ARE THE BEST
Try One This Saturday
HEIM'S BAKERY

J. SCHIFFMACHER
Gulf Service Station
Smith Street Service Station
Smith Street and Grand Avenue
TEL. 6473

Christmas Suggestion
Give Sister and Brother Something to Wear For Christmas
Wind's Kiddy Shoppe
78 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.
TEL. BALDWIN 0606-J

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

BALDWIN (Continued)

Baldwin Gift Shop
Christmas and Greeting Cards
Dolls and Games
Gifts for All Occasions
Circulating Library
100 Merrick Road, Baldwin, L. I.
ED. STEINER, Prop.

Baldwin Specialty Shop
Dresses, Millinery, Hosiery
94 Merrick Road Baldwin, L. I.
DRESSES OUT OF THE ORDINARY
Sizes 14 to 44

Buy for Christmas
General Electric, Westinghouse, Norge Home Appliances.
Baldwin General Supply
MERRICK ROAD, COR. GRAND AVE.
Tel. Baldwin 1492 Baldwin, L. I.

R. L. GRUNDY
50 WESTERVELT AVENUE
Electrical Appliances
HOUSE TO HOUSE SERVICE
SALES REPAIRS
WESTINGHOUSE LAMPS
TEL. BALDWIN 4832-R

Grand Fish Market
Sea Foods in Season
Orders Delivered
Tel. Freeport 5908
90 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE

ELMHURST

MEDINA BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waving and Personal Haircutting
Our Specialties
90-37 Corona Ave. Phone NE. 9-2459

FAR ROCKAWAY

Exclusive Agent for
Red Cross Shoes
for Women
Foot Guard Shoes
for Children
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

GERTRUDE—*Hats*
Fur Hats Made to Order
Trimmed or Untrimmed
Special Line Christmas Gifts—Bags, Jewelry, etc.; reasonably priced.
198 CENTRAL AVE.

For a Joyful Christmas
Gifts for Man, Woman and Child, Reasonably Priced
SIGALS
404 Central Avenue

FLUSHING

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Independence 3-3743—9 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. G. MacDougall, Ltd.
136-68 Roosevelt Avenue
CUSTOM CLOTHES DOBBS HATS
FURNISHINGS
Ready-to-Wear Clothes, $35.00

The Most Beautiful Gift for Christmas
A FINE FUR COAT
made by
BLACHAS AND MELLIDES
41-16 Main St. Independence 3-5235

THE FABRIC SHOP
Think how much it will be appreciated.
A Christmas gift of yard goods
Silks Velvets Woolens
RALPH ATKINS & CO.
36-23 Main Street

Gift Suggestions—Fur Accessories, Capes, Scarves, Muffs, Hats.
Custom made—any fur or restyled from your old furs at
HAROLD'S *Furriers Tailors Cleaners*
136-90 Roosevelt Ave. Indep. 3-1544

Gift Suggestions for Men and Boys in Furnishings and Clothing
MILLER & MACK
36-33 Main Street Open Evenings 'til 10 P. M.

Gifts for Young and Old
Open every evening until Christmas.
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 Northern Boulevard

Christmas Gifts and Novelties
Infants' and Children's Wear
STERN'S
36-53 MAIN STREET
Flu. 9-3859 Open Evenings

CROKER-EVANS
For Christmas—A Radio or Electrical Gift
41-27 Main Street
Nr. Post Office Ph. Flushing 9-6056

Complete Optical Service
Dr. W. G. Spalholz
OP-TOM-E-TRIST
Established 20 years
18-24 122nd Street Up One Flight
College Point, N. Y. Ph. Flushing 9-2834

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FLUSHING (Continued)

GIFTS
Books Cards Candy
THE LITTLE BROWN SHOP
41-09 Kissena Boulevard

Fashion Shoe Shop
FOOTWEAR FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY
Next Door to Western Union
88 MAIN STREET TEL. FL. 9-9734

K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler-Optician
FOR CHRISTMAS
Hamilton, Elgin and Swiss Watches—Diamonds
INDEPENDENCE 3-8236 41-47 MAIN ST.

FOREST HILLS

For Christmas
Barclay
OPEN EVENINGS
72-36 AUSTIN STREET BOU. 8-9885

THE COTTAGE
Home-Made Cakes, Pies, Breads and Tea Dainties
LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA
Closed Sundays
72-15 Austin Street Bou. 8-1777

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210

Authorized Ford *Dealers*
Christensen and Weiss Motors, Inc.
(Forest Hills, Kew Gardens, Rego Park)
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
Bou. 8-8881

Forest Hills Fireproof Storage Co.
Incorporated
Moving, Packing, Shipping
AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-6200

Holiday Cards, Gifts and Wrappings
THE INN GIFT AND KNIT SHOP
19 Station Square Bou. 8-6290

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

O. C. SPRECKELS
LARDER-UP FOR CHRISTMAS
Kew Gardens Grocer
RI. 2-1366, 1367
81-45 Lefferts Blvd.

FREEPORT

The Irving Shop, Inc.
Is Showing a Complete Line of
Christmas Gifts for Men
80 South Main Street, Freeport

Leibert's Shoes
Everything in Footwear
Suitable for Holiday Gifts for the Entire Family
19 W. MERRICK RD., FREEPORT

BRAITHWAITE
Commercial Stationer
BOOKS For Children and Adults
FOUNTAIN PENS
50c to $10.00
10 Church St. Ph. Freeport 2458

DANZIGER
70 South Main Street, Freeport
FOR CHRISTMAS SPORTSWEAR
Toys—Gifts—Sporting Goods

For the Holidays

Loveliness May Be Yours with a NEW HARPER PERMANENT. Complete line of Cosmetic Christmas Gifts.
HARPER METHOD
GROVE THEATRE BLDG. FREEPORT
Phone Freeport 1899

Pitterman's Market
Meats and Groceries
Frosted Foods Are Economical
131 South Main St. Brown's
Ph. Freeport 1946 Frosted Foods

Annual Christmas Sale
SAMPLE DRESSES, 2 for $11.00
Reg. $7.95 each
SAMPLE COATS, Luxuriously Fur-Trimmed, $25—Reg. $38
SAMPLE DRESS SHOP
74 Main Street Freeport
Walk Up One Flight and Save

When You
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

Long Island

FREEPORT (Continued)

Harry's Men's Shop
"Freeport's Finest Store"
The Christmas Store for Men
35 So. Main Street, Freeport, N. Y.

GREAT NECK

Arthur L. Bradley, Inc.
COVERED WAGON and COTTAGE RESTAURANT
Good Food
Courteous Service Cleanliness
20 MIDDLE NECK ROAD

Harold R. Young
NORTH SHORE PROPERTY
Rentals and Sales
35 Middle Neck Road

H. VENZKE, Inc.
Beautifully designed and durable pieces of furniture are gifts of lasting pleasure—to everyone.
Open Evenings 8 to 9 until Christmas
Opp. R. R. Station Phone G. N. 188

NASSAU BOOTERY
An unusual sale of quality footwear for children and adults is now in progress.
64 Middle Neck Rd. Tel. G. N. 2172

DEGGY WILLIAMS
GOWNS
SPORTSWEAR
SELECT GIFT ITEMS
25 Middle Neck Road Phone 4666

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ETTINGER'S
Gifts for Your
CHRISTMAS GIVING
Lovely and Likable
Lingerie, Robes, Lounge and House Coats, Sachs, Gowns, Pajamas, Negligees, Hosiery, Gloves, Handbags, Dresses, Sportswear.
204 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD 7068

C. HELLER & SONS Est. 1899
NEWEST COLORINGS and DESIGNS
Visit Our New Showroom
Free Parking—Opposite Police Headquarters
11 N. FRANKLIN ST., HEMPSTEAD

OIL-O-MATIC
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

LEE-DAVID, INC.
9 MAIN STREET
DRESSES—MILLINERY
PRACTICAL GIFTS
Twin Sets—Scarf Sets
Sweaters—Blouses—Skirts
YOUTHFUL HALF SIZES

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
The Ideal Eating Place
Delightful Surroundings
Lunch 35c, 45c Dinner 50c, 65c, 75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
271 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Le Rose
SHOES
Largest Selection of Holiday Fashions
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Dresses and Ensembles
12 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD 3135

ARNELL'S
MEN'S SHOP, Inc.
Featuring HICKEY-FREEMAN *and* STEIN-BLOCH CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
262 FULTON ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

Bring the Kiddies to Toyland
BLUMBERG'S
HARDWARE • PAINTS • LINOLEUM
FIREPLACE SETS • OILS BURNERS
HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
278 Front Street Hempstead 7720

Christmas Gifts Headquarters
SACKS JEWELRY CO.
Established 1914
Reliable Cash and Credit Jewelers
56 Main St. Hempstead, N. Y.
33 E. Main St. Patchogue, N. Y.

J. WINKENBACH

Groceries and Delicatessen
Open Holidays, Sundays Evenings
WE DELIVER
102 Jerusalem Avenue
Tel. Hemp. 7834

LOVELY LINGERIE—HOSIERY
GLOVES—BAGS
Sportswear and Accessories
Gift Boxes and Cards Free
CAROL CHRISTMAS *for* GREEN'S GIFTS
253 Fulton Ave. Hempstead

HEMPSTEAD Garden City

Marcel from Paris Inc.

Distinctive Hairdressers
Eugene Bolletta, Manager
109 7th Street
Hempstead 7343

NEW YORK

Long Island

HOLLIS

Best's Bakery
FRED BEST, Prop.
Orders Taken for All Occasions
190-25 Jamaica Ave. Hollis 5-4526

HUNTINGTON

JAMES & HAWKINS
INC.
276 Main Street
HARDWARE - PAINT
HOUSE FURNISHINGS

JACKSON HEIGHTS

The Curiosity Shop
Established 1925
Antiques - Interior Decorating - Gifts
You will like our unusually nice assortment of Christmas and Everyday Greeting Cards
79-19 37th Ave. Ha 9-4747

FIELDS
LADIES' - BOYS' - GIRLS' and INFANTS' WEAR
82nd Street Grand and 4th Aves.
Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

Oxford Meat Market
MEATS—POULTRY
PROVISIONS—FISH
Orders Promptly Delivered
80-18 37th Ave. Tel. Newtown 9-1662

The Home of Smart MEN'S CLOTHING and HABERDASHERY
Perry's
Featuring
ADAM HATS
3767 82ND STREET Open Evenings

QUALITY MARKET
Fruits - Vegetables - Groceries
Our Specialty
Eggs Only One Day Old
80-28 37th Ave. Tel. HAV. 9-5290

Lorna Cut Rate Cosmetic and Hosiery Shoppe
The Original Cut Rate Cosmetic and Perfume Shop in Jackson Heights
37-09 82nd Street Newtown 9-7412

COLONY DRUG CO.
The Only Real Cut-Rate Drug Store
COSMETICS and PERFUMES
37-29 82ND STREET Hav. 0-0909

After the Show
DIXIE SANDWICH SHOP RESTAURANT, Inc.
37-52 82ND STREET
Among Appetizing Specials
Waffles with Brookfield Sausages
Luncheon ..... 55c to 75c
Dinner ..... 55c to 85c
Also à la carte

Fred's Quality Market
MEATS—POULTRY—SEA FOOD
The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
82-13 Roosevelt Ave. Newtown 9-8410

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
Ready-to-Wear CLOTHES, $37.50

Ideal Christmas Gifts
Tree Sets—House Furnishings—Paints—Venetian Blinds.
S. RUBIN
81-07 Northern Blvd. Hav. 9-0176

THE COLUMBIA UPHOLSTERY SHOP
81-15 37TH AVENUE (POLK)
Slip Covers—Draperies
Fine Upholstered Furniture
TEL. HAV. 9-5557

Leuchten & Thonebe
3766 82ND STREET
High Grade Candies for Christmas Gifts
Luncheon—Dinner—Supper
HAV. 9-9414

THE DOLPHIN
8116 37TH AVENUE
The Smart Holiday Gift
Our usual complete stock of Christmas Cards.
Newtown 9-8391 Adjoining Public Library

JAMAICA

THE GARDEN FLORIST
Member of the F. T. D.
Wedding Decoration, Floral Designs and Fresh Cut Flowers
91-08 SUTPHIN BLVD. Jamaica 3-0188
FOREST HILLS STORE
72-40 AUSTIN STREET Boulevard 8-4330

Men's Furnishings
Chas. Finder, Inc.
90-57 Sutphin Blvd. Jamaica, L. I.
STYLE—VARIETY—QUALITY
STANDARD BRANDS

PHONE REPUBLIC 9-0400
for Repairing—Remodeling and Dry Air Cold Storage
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
109-67 164 STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA (Continued)

BERKY'S SHOP, INC.

Outfitters to
Boys—Preps
Younger Men
89-65 165TH STREET

LYNBROOK

TOYS AND GIFTS FOR EVERYONE
The Store that Expresses Christmas Cheer
M. L. LEVISON
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
HARDWARE
95 Atlantic Avenue
Telephone Lyn 75

SUNN UPHOLSTERING
LYNBROOK 195
126 Atlantic Ave. Lynbrook

Home Life Photographers
FOR CHRISTMAS—Give Your Photograph
371 SUNRISE HIGHWAY Tel. Lyn. 5080

GIFTS, LAMPS
A charming new crystal base with white pleated shade. End table size.
$2.95
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
92 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn 837

JOHN WATTS
CHOICE MEATS and PROVISIONS
87 Atlantic Avenue Lynbrook, N. Y.
Telephone Lynbrook 8423

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
All our Departments at Your Service
Next to Queensboro Gas & Electric Co.
21 ATLANTIC AVENUE

ADELSON'S
BOYS' & VARSITY SHOP
Smart and Practical Christmas Gifts
For Boys and Young Men
Clothing Furnishings Sportswear
27 ATLANTIC AVENUE Lyn 6327

RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food, Refined Surroundings
LUNCHEON DAILY 45c
DINNER WEEK DAYS 75c
SUNDAYS $1.00
Bridge Parties, Clubs, etc. Catered to
431 Merrick Road Phone Lyn 6346
Three Blocks West 5 Corners

PATCHOGUE

SWEZEY & NEWINS
Patchogue
A Complete Department Store
Filled to the Brim with CHRISTMAS GIFTS

JAMES G. SHAND
Patchogue and Bayport
QUALITY GROCERY
Foods Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor Are For Sale in Our Stores.
Free Delivery Service Tel. Patchogue 1080 Bayport 317

CHRISTMAS—SHOP *at*
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Olympia Confectionery
32 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HOME OF QUALITY
Taste the Difference in The Purest Fresh Cream Used in Our Own Make Ice Cream
Delicious — Smooth — Wholesome
TRY OUR TASTY LUNCHES
SPECIAL BOX CANDIES

SWEZEY COAL & FEED CO.
COAL AND FUEL OIL
QUALITY FUELS
Telephones { Patchogue 270 / Port Jefferson 555

Headquarters for Christmas Gifts
KALLER'S
Reliable Since 1899
LONG ISLAND'S MOST COMPLETE JEWELRY STORE
30 E. MAIN ST., PATCHOGUE, L. I.

PATCHOGUE—Sayville

girdles, lingerie, brassieres, negligees, handbags, sweaters, ties, belts, handkerchiefs, beachwear, sport duds, millinery, neckerchiefs
Gertrude Burns
373 West Main — Sayville L.I.

QUEENS VILLAGE

Confidential Charge Accounts
Tishman's
We buy old gold
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing
Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry
Diamonds Reset While You Wait
213-02 Jamaica Ave., Queens Village, N. Y.
Telephone Hollis 5-3335

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

"blue coal" —Koppers Coke
Call Stephen 6-1000
190-02 95th Avenue
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Richmond Hill 9-5100 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NOW
PORK—BEEF—CHICKENS
Cooked by VAPOBROYLER
(New Scientific Cooking Process)
A new service for housewives which eliminates cooking at home. All high-grade meats which you purchase in any of our stores may be Vapobroyled at an additional cost of only 3 cents a lb. Rich, brown gravy included FREE! Step in now!
Everbest Pork Provision Co.
120-12 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0681
110-30 Liberty Ave. Phone Cleveland 3-0436

GASAU & KAMP, Inc.
Caterers
A dinner of the better kind
113-05 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2530

LIPSCHUTZ
Christmas Cards
Typewriters
Waterman's Pens
Many Other Ideal Gifts
114-10 Jamaica Ave. Cleve. 3-9067

checker pastry shop
Pies made to order. Delicious home-made cookies of unusual design.
LUNCHEON DINNER 5:30 to 8 P. M.
MARIE BUTTNER
Phone Virginia 7-0219 177-10 Jamaica Ave.

ONA'S BEAUTY SALON
Just what you've been longing for.
ZOTOS PERMANENT WAVE
No Machine
No Electricity
117-09 Hillside Ave.
R. K. O. Theatre Bldg.
Tel. Vir. 7-9767

E. D. RUMMEL
Jeweler and Optician
Watches—Diamonds
Clocks—Jewelry
116-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-2283

STEELE & LIST
Plumbing, Heating, Oil Burners
8639 Lefferts Blvd.
Telephone Virginia 7-1118

'blue coal'—Koppers Coke
Call Hollis 5-7900
Hempstead Tpk. and 257th St.
Ask for FREE TRIAL of Blue Coal Automatic Heat Regulator
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2558

DOCTROW'S, Inc.
Lingerie, Corsets and Sportswear
101-05 JAMAICA AVENUE
Handbags of Distinction

S. SCHWARTZ
STATIONERY
Greeting Cards
Large Selection of Toys
113-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-3097

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
MARTIN KOSTER
Delicatessen and Groceries
123-13 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-1012
Orders promptly delivered

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
108-09 Jamaica Ave Rich. Hill 2-4001

GIVE PHOTOGRAPHS *for Christmas*
Phone
B. Moreland Buxton
8947 115 St. Cle. 3-2457

BERTINO'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
Permanent Waves of Distinction
114th St., near Jamaica Avenue
Richmond Hill 2-4208

For Standard Makes
Refrigerators — Gas and Electric Ranges—Radios—Washers—Ironers—Vacuums—Delco Oil Burner. All other electric appliances.
See H. L. NEAL
120-23 Liberty Ave. Cleve. 3-8050

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

GELLER'S
"Exclusive" But Not "Expensive"
Curtains-Linens-Spreads
Interior Decorating
91-17 Jamaica Ave. Vir. 7-10113

NEW YORK

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven (Continued)

GIFTS *Men Appreciate*
Manhattan Shirts—Interwoven Hose—Fownes Gloves — McGregor Sport Wear—Flannel and Silk Robes—Pajamas, etc.
PLESSER & SONS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

Riverhead-Southampton

GEORGE D. COLYER
JEWELER
Diamonds—Watches—Jewelry
Silverware — Glassware
Repairing and Remodeling
48 East Main Street, Riverhead, L. I.
Phone 2239

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2762
8 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR

USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS
9 NORTH PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

ECKHOFF'S

Candy for Christmas. Have you taken care of your friend afar?
28 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 7737

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8363
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Outdoor Trees Lighted and Maintained on Rental Basis
Phone for Estimate
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand Rockville Cen. 6429
TEL. R. V. C. 438

THE RUG STORE

GIVE
Something Useful—Lasting Gift for
CHRISTMAS
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop. 274 Merrick Road

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

It is time to select your Christmas Cards! Come in and view our beautiful assortment.
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
WM. S. RING, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

ST. ALBANS

Ford
WOOD MOTOR SALES & SERVICE, INC.
At the Entrance to Southern State Parkway
CUrtis 8314
Foch Blvd. and Postermeadow Road.
VALLEY STREAM, N. Y.

ST. ALBANS—Laurelton

Gas Burners * Oil Burners
Automatic Heating Equipment
Electrolux Gas Refrigerators
Heating Contracting Plumbing
Sorensen's
Gas and Oil Burner Service
231-26 Merrick Rd. Laurelton 8-7831

MAMARONECK

GIFT COMBINATIONS
from
Matchabelli—Lentheric—Arden
Dorothy Gray—Peggy Sage
in holiday dressings
CAPPUS PHARMACY
110 Mamaroneck Ave.

Empire Tailoring Co.
Custom Made and Ready to Wear
Men's, Women's Coats, Suits
FURS REMODELED, GLAZED
101 Mamaroneck Ave. Telephone 447

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J 9-11 A. M. Daily, Except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BON TON DAIRY
Butter, Eggs and Cheese
155 FOURTH AVE. Tel. Oak 3631
Hotels and Restaurants Supplied
T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
19 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2080

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON (Continued)

Maison Guinness

All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Licensed Zotos Permanent Wave Salon
11 STEVENS AVENUE Tel. Oakwood 3890
Open Monday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

LUGBAUER & SONS
Incorporated
Tailors, Cleaners and Dyers
Specializing in Furs
Invisible mending and remodeling
27 Prospect Avenue
Oakwood 3070—0225
LITKLU Service

REAL SILK
Shop-at-Home SERVICE
Personal Fit Hosiery and Lingerie for Women: Quality Haberdashery for Men.
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
MRS. HELEN MUIR
3020 Bouck Ave. Tel. OLinville 2-4933

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
33 Fourth Ave., Mt. Vernon
205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

INSURANCE
of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
9 South Third Avenue
Mount Vernon, N. Y.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Monogrammed Stationery
New Styles New Colors
48-Hour Service
No Die Necessary
FRED C. ROSCHER
19 Fourth Ave. Oak. 7410

NEWBURGH

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

ZILLIG FUNERAL HOME
22 Montgomery Street
Newburgh, N. Y.
Tel. 1408

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y

A. A. VOLKRINGER
Choice Meats and Poultry
210 Broadway Tel. 1307
Free Delivery

KENDALL OIL — GOODRICH TIRES
SUNOCO GAS OILS
ROBERT FULLERTON
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Tel. 760 325 LIBERTY ST. NEWBURGH, N. Y.

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
Ladies' Specialty Shoppe
75 Water Street Tel. 2527

Newburgh Kennel Supply Co.
Food and Supplies for Your Dogs Cats, Birds and Fish
360 Broadway Tel. 595

A New
Men's Wear Shop
Your Inspection Is Cordially Invited
T. A. FARRINGTON
54 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 Nest St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

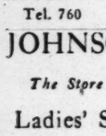
Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

WOLKOFF FUR SHOP
Remodeling
Storage Manufacturing
Furs Made to Order
15 Colden Street Tel. 835

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 4075 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GIFTS FOR SPORTS



Skis—Skates
Sports Apparel
COOPER'S SPORT SHOP
800 Main Street Opp. Loews
New Rochelle 3811

BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Everything for "him" at
CHRISTMAS
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Free Parking Opposite

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

ANNOUNCEMENT
Talner's Is Open Every Evening Until CHRISTMAS
to facilitate convenient shopping for early selections of JEWELRY GIFTS and particularly for those who are unable to shop at TALNER'S during the day.
Shop Early for Your Christmas Jewelry Gifts
Leonard Talner
Jeweler
565 Main Street, New Rochelle
Tel. N. R. 3092
Parking free at Centre Ave. Garage, Courtesy Talner's

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

NEW ROCHELLE 2530
Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
PERMANENT WAVER
374 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y. Near Lockwood Ave.

The Store of Beautiful Gifts!
Hand-made Lingerie ..... 1.98 to 3.98
Gordon Hose ..... 85c to 1.65
Mark Cross Kid Gloves ... 1.98 to 2.98
Van Raalte Gloves 1.00
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Kresge Bldg.)

Adele Miriam Shoes, Inc.
Sample Shoes Famous Makes
$3.95—$6.95
Values up to 18.50
Sizes 3 to 10—Width AAA-C
N. R. 4003 40 Division Street
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y. (near Huguenot)

NOOK AND CORNER TEA ROOM
The "DINNER AT HOME" Atmosphere
We Feature Homemade Cakes and Pastry
LUNCHEON 35-.65
DINNER 65-.75
SUNDAY DINNER 85
COR. HUGUENOT and CENTRE AVE.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS
WREATHS—GREENS
CUT FLOWERS
Lovely Potted Begonias, Azaleas, Cyclamens
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.
Tel. Larchmont 81

In Our
UPHOLSTERY and GENERAL INTERIORS
We embody a rare combination . . .
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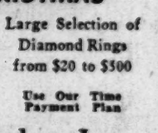

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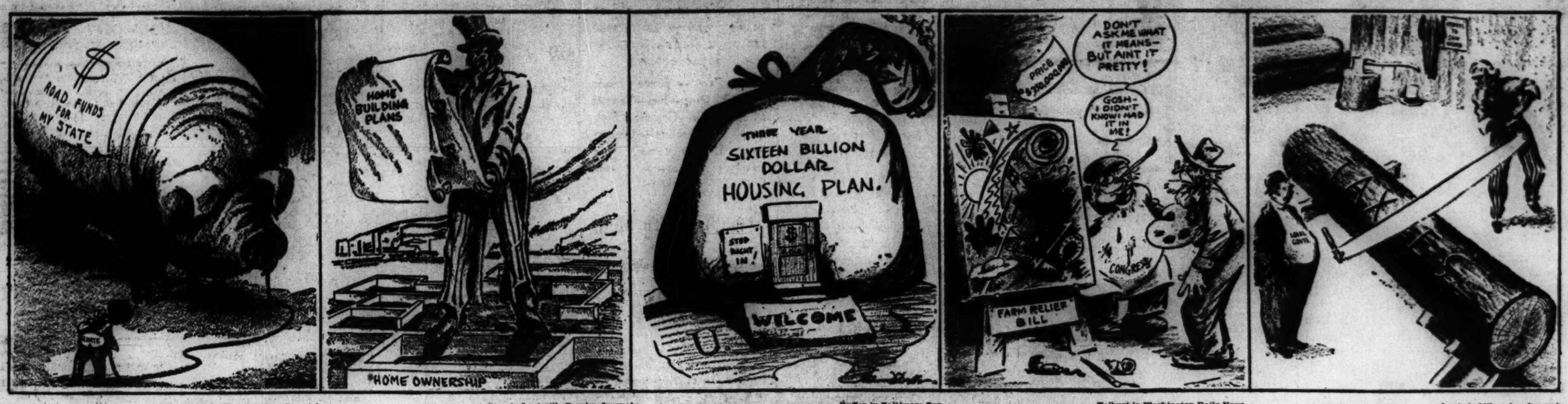
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week



—Pitspatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
"Who Touches a Hair of You Fat Head—"

—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
Democracy's Foundation

—Duffey in Baltimore Sun
The House That F. D. R. Built

—Talburt in Washington Daily News
But Is It Art?

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
"Hey! Get Busy on Your End, Too!"

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

What They Say

Civilized Warfare

"I do not believe in the probability of anything very much worse than mustard gas being produced."—Prof. J. B. S. Haldane.

Daily Anecdote

'Brother'

In one of his parables, Turgenieff relates that one day he was accosted by a beggar, who held out grimy hands in supplication for alms. Turgenieff searched his pockets, but could find no money or anything else of value.

"Brother," he said, "I am sorry, but I have nothing to give thee."

The beggar's face lighted with a smile, and he replied, "That is enough. Thank you."

Turgenieff had called him "brother."

Brevities

Brubaker in the New Yorker: Mr. Roosevelt wishes that everybody would start building things. He seems to think more bricks should be laid and fewer thrown.

Milwaukee Journal: While on the American visit, Windsor and his lady "would like as little publicity as possible." And in preferred position with no other ads.

Edinburgh Dispatch: "The game of love," says a novelist, "is the same as it was thousands of years ago." Except that diamonds have taken the place of clubs.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Who Are Officers?

Question: Our bylaws state that "Teachers and Officers of the Sunday School shall be members of the Church and, if possible, members of The Mother Church." Would you consider the pianist of our Sunday School to be an officer and therefore subject to the above rule? The dictionary says an officer is "a person commissioned to perform a certain public duty." Would passing and collecting the Hymnals, distributing Quarterlies in Sunday School, etc., be an "office"?

Answer: In parliamentary law the officers of an organization are those so specified in the bylaws. Those elected or appointed to fill such offices are officers. It is not likely therefore that the pianist is an office or an officer but simply one appointed to perform a certain duty.

Because this question has to do with a subordinate body, its officers may not be specifically mentioned in the bylaws of the parent organization, in which event a question as to who should be the officers of the Sunday School could be determined conclusively only by vote of the parent organization.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

The Town of Achzib

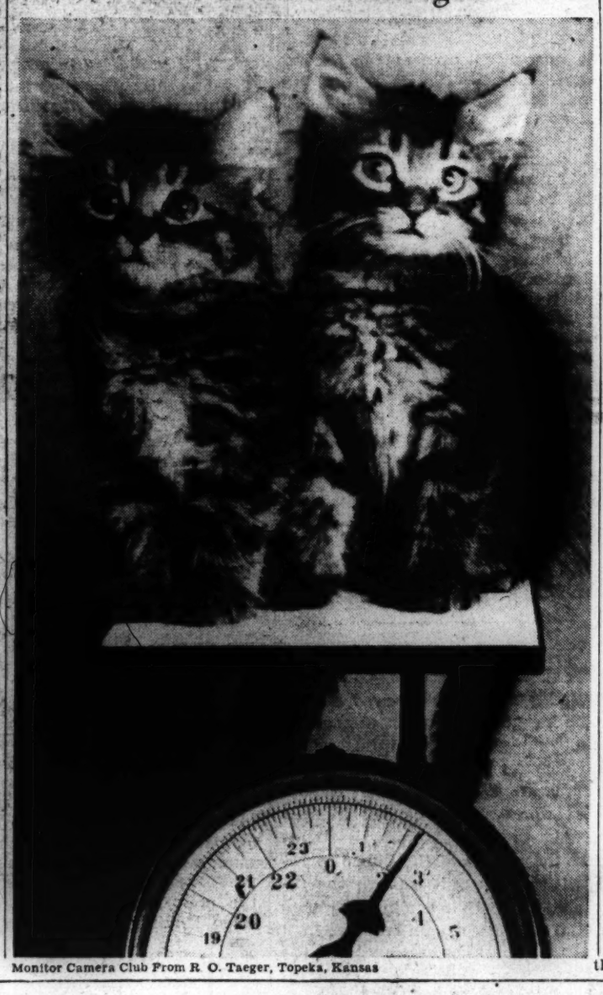
It is recorded in the opening chapter of the book of Judges that while certain sections and cities of the Promised Land had been allotted by Joshua to the various Hebrew tribes, this did not necessarily imply that the Israelites were always able to conquer or to hold the towns which technically belonged to them. This was particularly so in the case of some of the coast towns, which, it seems, could scarcely be taken without a combined attack from land and sea; and such an attack the Hebrews could not carry out, having no navy.

One of the cities which thus remained unconquered, though it had been allotted to the tribe of Asher, was Achzib (Judges 1:31), which is now represented by the village known as Ez Zib, which lies a little less than 10 miles to the north of Acre, and is close to the shores of the Mediterranean.

Quotation for Today

BY DESIRING what is perfectly good . . . we are part of the power against evil, widening the skirts of light and making the struggle with darkness narrower.—GEORGE ELIOT.

Not Found Wanting



Monitor Camera Club From R. O. Taeger, Topeka, Kansas

In Lighter Vein

Saving Steam

Boy (to porter lifting large trunk): "May I help you?"

Porter: "What can you do?"

Boy: "Oh, I'll grunt while you lift."—Pearson's.

Customary

"The Weavers are so quiet tonight. Is anything wrong?"

"No; they're always that way. When he proposed he just held out a diamond ring and said, "Eh?" and she looked at it and said, "Uh-huh."—Grit.

Oh, Well

He (listening-in): "That was a beautiful thing the orchestra just played. To me it was like the ecstasy of a first love or the dewy freshness of an early spring day."

She: "You're right. It was a wow."—Montreal Star.

Hm-m!

"Are you unmarried?" inquired the census taker.

"Oh, dear, no," answered the little lady, blushing to the roots of her hair. "I've never even been married!"

Mark Was Moving

One day Mark Twain arrived in a Canadian hotel, and glancing over the register, took note of the signature of the last arrival:

"Baron——and valet."

Twain signed, and when the clerk looked at the register, this met his eye:

"Mark Twain and Valise."—Boston Post.

—Politiken, Copenhagen

No wonder he enjoys his harp lessons!

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Tramp Printers

An ambitious young couple found in sudden misfortune just the opportunity they needed to make their dreams of an extensive travel experience come true.

Without warning, both were thrown out of employment. Instead of looking for other work, they decided to spend a year touring the country. The first problem to solve was how to pay their way.

With their small savings they purchased a trailer, and equipped it with an inexpensive, easily operated foot-pedal press, a few fonts of type and a stock of paper and envelopes. As tramp printers they started out.

Today, after several months on the road, selling every kind of printing which their little press could handle, they are back in their home city. With the profits of the first tour, they are now purchasing a larger trailer and improved printing equipment. During the coming year they plan to tour through every one of the 48 states.—H. P. G., Los Angeles.

Jest a Minute

"If I don't do it, he forgets to point."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"Who Gives Himself With His Gift Feeds Three"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Alvarado, Texas

On Christmas morning, last year, a little boy stepped into a large general grocery to buy a bottle of milk.

The proprietor asked him what he had received for Christmas.

The little boy looked up. His clothes were meticulously clean, but had been patched more than once. He wore no coat. He did not have one.

"We didn't have any Christmas presents at our house," he said.

The manager said: "I will give you a dime to spend," and he walked with the little boy to a counter where candy and some little toys were displayed.

"Here is a toy. Would you like it?"

"No," said the little boy.

"How about this one?"

"No, thank you," said the little boy.

"Well, tell me what you want me to buy for you," said the man kindly.

"If you are going to buy me anything," replied the little boy, "I'd rather have a dime's worth of candy. Because if I bought a toy there would just be one for me; but I can divide the candy with my little sister."

And some who heard this, went home heart-warm with humility awakened by the Gift Beautiful achieved that day by a little boy who wore patched clothes and had no coat.

Happiness

Mankind are always happier for having been happy.—Sydney Smith.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

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18 Main St., Yonkers

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Other People's Comfort*

By LE PELLEY

EVEN THOUGH IT ISN'T SNOWING, THE WEATHER FEELS LIKE WINTER....
YES — I'm GLAD I PUT ON MY HAT TODAY!
HAT! SAY — I OUGHT TO BE GETTING MY HAT OUT OF THE MOTHBALLS —
WHAT GOOD DOES THAT HAT OF YOURS DO? IT ISN'T BIG ENOUGH TO KEEP YOU WARM
OH — I DON'T WEAR IT TO KEEP WARM — I'm WARM ENOUGH WITHOUT A HAT.
BUT NOBODY ELSE IS WARM ENOUGH WHEN I DON'T WEAR A HAT!
?
SEE MORE ABOUT HATS IN THIS STRIP TOMORROW....

The Adventures of Waddles—*Toys for Christmas*

By THE HAGERS

I WENT TO SAY HELLO, AND CHAT ONE DAY WITH PAT AND MAT AND FAT.
HOW CHANGED THE WORKSHOP WAS, FOR THERE WERE TOYS FOR CHRISTMAS EVERYWHERE.
THEN FAT SAID, 'LET THE NOISE NOW CEASE, AND LET'S PRESENT OUR MASTERPIECE.'
'A MODEL DUCK!' EXCLAIMED ALL THREE. I BLUSHED WITH JOY. IT LOOKED LIKE ME.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1937 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear." — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Government: Political and Industrial

THE economic system of the United States today can only operate successfully by co-operation of government and business. Continued struggle over the terms of co-operation tends to destroy the fruits of co-operation.

Under the Roosevelt Administration the voice of business in government has declined. Washington has paid more attention to the worker and the farmer than to the employer. Facing large corporations which sometimes exercise more financial power and more control over the lives of individuals than do many states, the Federal Government has set up new controls over business. Business has resisted this curtailment of power. At times the struggle between industrial government and political government has been bitter. It has almost appeared that both were taking a rule-or-ruin position.

Lately the business recession has dramatically warned both that they must co-operate. Such peace talks as those between the President and Mr. Willkie and Mr. Carlisle of the public utilities industries have encouraged the hope that the necessity is recognized. Congress, while still confused about what kind of measures it should take to help business, is plainly disposed to lend a hand. But political and business leaders are alike reluctant to surrender power. And they either distrust each other or are honestly convinced that the welfare of the nation requires retention of their own power.

Public discussion of the present situation is not understood unless this struggle between political and industrial leaders is recognized for what it is. It appears in the demands the National Association of Manufacturers are making for changes in government policies. It is reflected in the speech of Secretary Ickes warning against Fascism in the guise of anti-Communism. It bobs up in every debate in Congress. Sectional divisions in Congress clearly express it. It is involved in the question of whether tax revision or farm and wage legislation shall come first.

The Roosevelt Administration used the last depression to tighten political controls; business leaders are using the present depression to loosen those controls. Each has exaggerated the sins of the other. If business could cause 1929, government alone cannot bring recovery. If government could cause 1937, business alone cannot bring recovery. They are partners.

We believe that government should definitely recognize that the United States is dependent on a profit system and that business must have some assurance of profit before it will go ahead. We believe business, and particularly monopolistic business which has recently put the prices of many basic products up above the 1929 level, should definitely recognize that it is itself destroying the free competitive system which is the basis of the profit system. And both should recognize that the system has been so modified by monopoly and by government controls that it will operate only with the co-operation of both.

Particularly at this time is it incumbent upon the Federal Government to determine the policies under which it will ask business to operate. Certainty is needed as much as friendliness. It is plain that the planning undertaken by government has not been successful in important respects. For instance, pump priming to the extent of $3,000,000,000 was cut off within a year in response to the desire to balance the budget. Government spending dropped faster than business spending rose. It should be clear that government must have more knowledge, better co-ordination and more sensitivity to business developments before it attempts to go very extensively into the planning business.

Early and definite determination about what will be done with the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes would help, even if legislation were not as favorable as some business leaders demand. A firm peace between government and the utilities would help. But on both sides a better understanding of how the system works and a willingness to co-operate in working it are the chief requisites.

Spoils vs. Merit—In the Open

HOW many of those fifty-one Democratic Senators who helped to nail down the civil service plank in the 1936 platform expected it would spring up again to confront them with the splintery problem they now face in the fight to substitute the Ramspeck bill for the McKellar bill in the Senate? Rarely in parliamentary procedures does responsibility rest so clearly upon any group as does responsibility for the choice between spoils and merit in the civil service which the Senate must now make.

The Ramspeck bill is a civil service measure. The McKellar bill is a spoilsman's instrument. The Ramspeck bill would place permanently under the merit system the 14,000 postmasterships which were so placed temporarily by an executive order of President Roosevelt in 1936. The McKellar bill would by legislation regain and retain these postmasterships for purposes of political patronage.

It was "for the protection of Government itself and promotion of its efficiency" that the Democratic Party, now dominant in the Senate, pledged immediate extension of the merit system throughout the classified civil service. Alibis may be found for delays in the carrying out of this pledge. But what justification could the Democratic Senators, in whose hands lies the choice between adopting the Ramspeck or the McKellar bill, offer for taking steps in the opposite direction from that laid down in their platform?

The choice is patently—and publicly—between sacrificing the McKellar bill or sacrificing the Democratic Party's solemn pledge. It is hard to believe that the present fight in the Senate between the spoils system and that system which is "for the protection of Government itself" can have any but a happy ending for supporters of the merit system.

When a Nation Marched Westward

THE departure from Ipswich and Hamilton, Mass., of an ox-drawn Conestoga wagon, pack horses, and forty-three young men on foot on a four months' trip to Marietta, Ohio, marks more than the 150th anniversary of the beginning of a great adventure for a group of courageous pioneers. It celebrates the first step westward of a struggling young nation in its resolute march to the western ocean and to greatness.

The journey of the covered wagon and its convoy is Massachusetts' spectacular contribution to the celebration of the sesquicentennial of the Ordinance of 1787. In July of that year the Congress of the United States had enacted a remarkable law to govern the Northwest Territory which George Rogers Clark and his Kentuckians had wrested from the British and their Indian allies. Antedating the adoption of the Constitution by two months, the Ordinance has been called the crystallized expression of what the Colonies had fought for. It contained statements of principle governing the rights of men which are to be found in neither the original Constitution nor the Declaration of Independence, yet which were indubitably reflections of American idealism.

This famous Ordinance abolished primogeniture, prohibited slavery, established the habeas corpus, trial by jury, and the sanctity of private contract; declared that schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged, and decreed that "no person, demeaning himself in a peaceable and orderly manner, shall ever be molested on account of his mode of worship or religious sentiments, in the said territory."

The Ohio Company, formed at Ipswich and led by Gen. Rufus Putnam, marched to Marietta and there set up the first organized American civil government west of the Thirteen Colonies. A reperusal of the remarkable language of the Ordinance of 1787 makes it clear why the opportunity to settle in this new land beyond the Alleghenies was eagerly seized upon by the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers.

Spanish Gold

A DUTCHMAN is to make yet another effort to salvage the gold of the Spanish galleon that is supposed to lie in Tobermory Bay, on the coast of the isle of Mull in the Hebrides. He is in the great tradition. No matter that he goes with modern machinery, as an engineer engaged in a business undertaking, he is one more of that mixed but gallant and picturesque brotherhood who have set sail so often for the isles of Romance, to the sound of that rolling chant:

> The moon is up: the stars are bright:
> The wind is fresh and free!
> We're out to seek for gold tonight
> Across the silver sea!

It is not, of course, the mere quest for riches that lends romance to this expedition—that is an experience common to most of us and which quite lacks the glamour of the trail of '98; but even the thrills of Klondike pale before the fascination of Tobermory Bay. To dredge for your gold on that misty coast of legend, to hew it from the bones of a sunken galleon, riddled, perhaps, by the cannon of Drake, and to pile the deck with no ordinary lucre, but with the moidores and doubloons of Old Spain, that is to traffic in the imagination.

Yet, too, that is a business that may be conducted away from Tobermory; and we need not emulate Long John Silver before we cry:

> The world was growing grey and old:
> Break out the sails again!
> We're out to seek a Realm of Gold
> Beyond the Spanish Main.

THE AVERAGE vocabulary of a twelve-year-old child is said to be 14,000 words. This may surprise parents who thought it consisted only of "why" and "why not."

After Roosevelt

Book News of the Day

THERE is as great a need as ever for informed and impartial analyses of the Roosevelt Administration. Altogether too many ignorant and biased things have been and are being said or written about the President and his advisers, from both sides of the politico-economic fence. Two widely circulated magazines—the Saturday Evening Post and Harper's—first printed much of the material in Stanley High's ROOSEVELT—AND THEN? (New York: Harper. $3). Now, expanded into a book, this material should be helpful to citizens anxious to make up their minds calmly and on the basis of first-class data.

Dr. High was in the employ of the Democratic National Committee during the 1936 campaign. He turned many an effective phrase in Mr. Roosevelt's speeches at that time. He saw the President very intimately, and absorbed a good deal of information and atmosphere. After the campaign, one of Dr. High's publishers went rather too far in a "blurb" about his articles, imputing White House intimacy, and the President obliquely but firmly "repudiated" Dr. High.

So now Dr. High can qualify as an independent commentator and critic. He has written this book as crisply and aggressively as usual, and while he finds much to praise in the New Deal, he does record one chapter of serious criticism in: "The Roosevelt Mood and the Democratic Temper." He concludes that "in certain significant particulars, his (Mr. Roosevelt's) temper is not the democratic temper." Mr. Roosevelt, he says, is too fast, too spectacular, too impatient, too little willing to compromise, for democracy. His methods in the Supreme Court crisis were "a short-cutting of the democratic process."

"The unresolved issue of the Second New Deal," concludes Dr. High; "does not concern the President's philosophy and objectives so much as his temperament and his tactics. His philosophy and objectives concern economic changes which, as I have indicated, are generally acceptable to the people. His temper and his tactics concern political changes which are probably much less acceptable. And long after Mr. Roosevelt's temperament has ceased to be an active factor in the American scene, the precedent which those changes establish is likely to be a source of encouragement to men who are in too much of a hurry to be democratic."

There are numerous mistakes of detail, but the book is thoroughly readable, of real value to the interested citizen. Two particularly good sections are those treating the younger House liberals, and "Jim" Farley, for whom Dr. High has a particular affinity.

E. D. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

It Must Be Vivid!

By Frank L. Perrin

THERE is, it must be observed, a lot of fiddling going on while the serious and highly important things which should demand our attention are being neglected or condoned. This conviction is impressed when sober thought is given to the increasing tendency of the press and the public to regard without apparent concern the responsibilities of both in dealing with matters vital to the common welfare. In a time of thoughtless or careless haste the warning to stop, look and listen is ignored. In the desire to forget seeming hardships and the disappointments of what are accepted as unpreventable reverses, the temptation too often is to seek distraction or amusement without asking the price or considering the consequences.

Soon, it may be, it will be discovered that lasting or permanent release from unavoidable responsibilities cannot be realized by a resort to processes and vain expedients which are but stimulants or palliatives. Recourse to and indulgence in these, whether they be soporifics or laughing gases, seem, if persisted in, to tend in the direction of creating an acknowledged need, just as the drug or liquor addict at last awakens to a knowledge that he has become the victim of his own weakness or folly.

* * *

Thus far, perhaps, the casual reader agrees with the observations already made. Let us see if a statement generally applicable and, it may be, fundamentally sound, can be more specifically applied. In recent years, and more intensely and seriously during recent months, thoughtful students and observers who are in a position to appreciate modern trends of thought have devoted study to a subject of fundamental importance in its relation to government and the enforcement and administration of the law. One phase of this study has been the relation of the newspaper and magazine press to the public, and through the public to the courts.

It is apparent to everyone that the public debates and discussions which followed the unsuccessful effort to dictate and control the decisions of the Supreme Court did much to convince the American people that, in the final analysis, the courts are the actual bulwarks and safeguards of democracy, because through them, if at all, the people find full and free expression of their ideals of right and justice.

Generally speaking, the newspaper and magazine press waged commendable battle in defense of the courts. But not all such publications were entirely unselfish in their zeal. In the distance, it may be, there was seen the threat, under a managed or subservient court, against that freedom of speech and freedom of the press so greatly cherished and so often abused. The courts, viewed as a protector of these liberties vouchsafed by constitutional law, were allies worth cultivating and preserving.

* * *

But what of the attitude of the sensational and irresponsible press toward the law and the courts, toward high moral and ethical social standards, toward state, county and city enforcement officers, and toward an aroused and anxious public seeking protection from the vicious and predatory? It requires no documented bill of particulars to convince either observing laymen or intensive students assigned to the task that in many instances the press has failed and is continuing its failure to support the high aims of the people of the communities they seek to serve. The appeal too often is to the morbid, the sensational, the vulgar and the vicious. There is not much inspiration to serious thought or right endeavor in page after page of pornographic or sensational art, so called.

Yet on the newsstands everywhere, whether in the large cities or the remote villages, there are displayed and sold hundreds and thousands of publications which enjoy, without right or rhyme, or reason, the protection accorded to a free press and the benefits of the postal laws. It is no news to anyone that the more pretentious of these publications, those displaying the most attractive products of the photographic and printing arts, have become highly profitable to their publishers. Some of these, it must be agreed, are innocuous in the sense that they teach no subversive theories. They cannot be condemned as vicious or destructive.

But because they fail to carry a constructive message, and because they tend to amuse rather than teach or counsel, because they consciously ignore the mission or purposes of a free press, they tend to deprive the people whom they reach of opportunities for really helpful and necessary study. The lesson is seldom in the picture.

Not a Chip Off the Old Block

Now Peter Is a Counter Sitter

IT WAS Saturday afternoon and we were doing those pleasantly mundane little things; hair cut for Peter; browsing in the book store for the senior partner; fire lighters for me. Then we rolled along the river road toward home. Suddenly Peter, from the rear seat, spilled consternation into our midst.

"We forgot to go to the ice cream counter."

Since it had been a promise, and since Peter is temperate in such matters, we decided to turn around. True, we might have gone on, but how did we know that we should find a counter? And the treat was only half a treat if we didn't sit on a stool, looking into mirrors which showed candy counters on the opposite wall, while agreeable young men in white jackets wondered what we would have. While we drove back to the promised land, the two in the front seat began remembering things in a way grown-ups have.

"When I was in college," I recalled, "the soda clerk always began to make up a special sundae as soon as he saw us turn in at the door. It was a Fujiyama mountain of vanilla ice cream covered with chocolate sauce—the like of which is disappearing from the earth along with tall telephones—and then decorated with a scoop of chocolate covered almonds that came out of a big glass jar. We always had them after gymnasium on Thursdays, hungry as wild things from work on the traveling rings and the high jump."

"Why don't they have as good chocolate sauce now?"

But how to explain to someone whose feet don't yet reach the floor of the car, that it wasn't so much what went into the sauce as the zest one carried to it. We said:

"Well, perhaps it's because we've been around a bit longer than you, and have eaten it so many times."

* * *

Peter frowned intently. "I think it's good," he said reprovingly. We were glad he did and said so.

"All college towns have their 'Stiffy's Ice Cream Parlor,' don't they?" the driver said thoughtfully, keeping an eye on the road that traveled a thousand miles back to a certain Stiffy's. "It was the rendezvous, but not after gym. Friday evening, with no classes on Saturday, we'd wander down State Street, stag or fussing. . . ."

"Why were you fussing?" queried Peter curiously.

"That's what they called it if you took a young lady with you," the driver explained.

Peter interrupted anxiously again. "Wasn't Mummy always with you?"

A moment of contemplation ensued in the front seat.

"No," said the driver. "She always seemed to be somewhere else in those days, but I was looking for her."

Peter's brow cleared. "Did you have chocolate malted milks, too, when you were looking for her?"

"Yes. Sometimes we'd go farther down the street to the chocolate shop which was very exotic with low lights and mahogany tables over which two became very confidential . . . but we went to Morgan's when we were stags and the malted milks were so thick they'd just about stand up without a glass!"

"What's stagging?" Peter demanded. He was leaning over the front seat in order not to miss anything.

"That means going with men instead of girls. In Morgan's there was a big, round table where the boys would sit and drink their malted milks and carve their names in the table. . . ."

"Can I carve mine somewhere?" inquired Peter eagerly?

"Now you've done it," I chided the driver who hastened to amend:

"No, old man. It's not quite time to carve out a name for yourself. Besides you drink malted frappes instead of eating them with a spoon, so you can't very well go around carving."

"Shucks," commented Peter without questioning the logic.

* * *

Peter sat down at the counter and clasped his hands before him in anticipation.

"What'll you have, sonny?" asked his favorite clerk.

"A chocolate malted milk that sits up alone without a glass," Peter described it.

"Reg'lar he-man," the clerk agreed admiringly. "You'll get it."

Half way through it, Peter sighed, "no more."

"Tell you what," said the clerk sympathetically, "you're big enough without it."

"But I'm a stag," said Peter.

DOROTHY DESMOND

The Wide Horizon

History's Right-Angle Parallel

By Harold Hobson

LONDON

PUBLIC outlook upon the international situation is made somewhat gloomier than it need be by the widely entertained and freely expressed opinion that the state of Europe today is precisely what it was in 1914. There is, of course, much to be said in support of the latter view. Then, as now, Great Britain and Russia were linked by their commitments to France; and then, as now, Germany and Italy were ranged against them. In fact, just before the outbreak of hostilities, Italy foreshadowed the present Rome-Berlin axis by announcing that her obligations to Austria would result in her fighting upon Germany's side, an announcement which in the event she did not consider it necessary to honor. The resemblances between 1914 and today are, therefore, sufficiently striking. But, happily, the differences are more striking still.

Of these differences the most important and significant is this—whereas today the people of Europe are fully aware of the dangers that threaten the stability of peace, in 1914 they were not. Then they blundered about in the darkness on the edge of a precipice. But now they do at least know where the edge of the precipice is. Consequently the risk of going over is so much diminished.

* * *

In order that misleading comparisons may not gain too strong a hold on the public imagination, it is instructive to note what were the subjects successfully claiming the attention of the British public twenty-three years ago. As always, a large number of questions that cannot be considered of vital importance played a prominent role upon the stage. Examination of contemporary newspapers shows that there was great indignation over the bout between Gunboat Smith and Georges Carpentier, ending on a foul, indignation that culminated in some sections of the press demanding that in future women should stay away from such entertainments. Lawn tennis was beginning to establish itself as a rival to cricket and golf as a summer game. The speed of the volleying in the recent match between Wilding and Brookes on the one hand and F. G. Lowe and A. H. Lowe on the other had shown certain discerning journalists that lawn tennis—"at least the four-handed man's game"—had become "an exercise and a contest of fine skill, endurance and rapidity."

People of a more studious type than the bulk of the sport-loving populace also had many topics engaging their attention. They noted that Woodrow Wilson's "Mere Literature" revealed a "fine enthusiasm" and excellent taste, and they discovered with a good deal of excitement that many English villagers, especially in Essex, frequently used words which, like "dagg," meaning dew, were practically pure Scandinavian.

In July, 1914, the ancient rivalry between the older universities, which dates back at least as far as Dryden, was in full blast. Why, asked an Oxonian, do people always speak of Oxford and Cambridge? Why, triumphantly retorted a gentleman from Cambridge, do people always talk of the Army and Navy, though the Navy is the senior service? The name of the author of a popular novel called "The Greater Law," which had just been published, coupled together two words which, though no one suspected it at the time, were soon to be on everyone's lips: that name was Victoria Cross.

* * *

More serious matters than these also engaged attention. An Opposition newspaper described the front bench of Mr. Asquith's Government as a row of extinct volcanoes, and referred amiably in early July to the "colossal muddles of a reckless and ignorant Chancellor of the Exchequer." This was Mr. David Lloyd George. The temper of party politics was, in fact, all through the hot summer of 1914, running extremely high. The danger of war was seen to be exceedingly close. However, national cheerfulness increased after the magnificent display of Britain's naval might at the Spithead Review in the week ending July 25. This display, according to the Saturday Review, was so impressive that it almost distracted attention from the grave threat of war. This threat of war, by the way, had nothing to do with central Europe. What people were afraid of was civil war in Ulster.

No anxiety at all, in fact, was felt in regard to the Continent. At the time of the Sarajevo incident the Stock Exchange, feeling distinctly easy about the European situation, was booming. The German attitude over Sarajevo gained much sympathy in Britain. There was no shadow of suspicion that it would lead to anything serious. Ten days before the formal declaration of war the English press was talking of "the exemplary patience shown by Austria." Apart from this, it was said, "British opinion is entirely uninterested in the European situation, and is exercising no influence on its development." When war actually came, it is no wonder that the nation was taken utterly by surprise.

It would not be taken by surprise today. That is in itself a reassuring factor. Foreseen dangers rarely occur. They did not occur in 1911, when the Morocco crisis rivaled the 1937 Spanish crisis in urgency. It is still likely that they will not occur now.